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ARTHUR S. DRAPER, *Editor*

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CONTENTS

NEWS AND COMMENT

Topics of the Day 3
In Brief Review 4
Flood Harries West's River-Valleys 6
Gayer New Orleans 6
News and Comment From the National Capital. 13
June Week at Annapolis 14
Honor-Men at West Point 15
They Stand Out From the Crowd 30
Weekly Chart of Congressional Action 39

FOREIGN COMMENT

Topics of the Day Abroad 7
Byng's Death—One Noted British General Left .. 8
Nanking Yields to Japan 8
World-Wide Recovery Lags 9
"Political Honeymoon" 9
Rebels Sentenced 9

CURRENT OPINION 10

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Filming Sounds of Rare Birds' Songs 16
Surveying the Week's Science News 17

LETTERS AND ART

The Theater: Midstream in 1935 18
On the Current Screen 26
Among the Outstanding Books 29

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

Presbyterian Fundamentalists Again Defeated ... 23
Mexico's "Blood-Drenched Altars" 24
Honorary Degrees 24
By the Way 25

MISCELLANEOUS

Famed Chefs Enjoy Wives' Simple Cooking 20
Coin-Collection Numbers 40,000 Pieces 22
Topics in Brief 27
The Lexicographer's Easy Chair 31
From Our Readers to Our Readers 38
The Spice of Life 40

CURRENT POETRY 28

PLAYING THE GAME

Mr. Callow Takes on the West 32
Beating a Tradition With Polo-Mallets 33
The Winners 34
Bahram Wins at Epsom Downs 35

INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Stock Market Unsettlement Was Brief 36
Better Crop Prospects 37
Lower Margins 37

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HOW MOTORISTS SAVE MONEY 3 WAYS WITH NEW KIND OF OIL

HERE'S HOW: Sludge from *plain* oil has formed on (A) valves (B) piston rings, causing them to stick and leak. Compare with *clean* valves (C) and *clean* piston rings (D) lubricated with New Pennzoil.

SERVICE MAN: "I certainly gave you the right advice on switching to New Pennzoil! You've cut your oil consumption over 50%—and you'll find you'll have less valve and piston ring trouble!"

MOTORIST: "How my gasoline mileage has improved since I started using New Pennzoil! Now I get 2 to 4 more miles per gallon—and a faster, more powerful, smoother-running car, too!"

HOW THIS NEW-TYPE PENNSYLVANIA OIL

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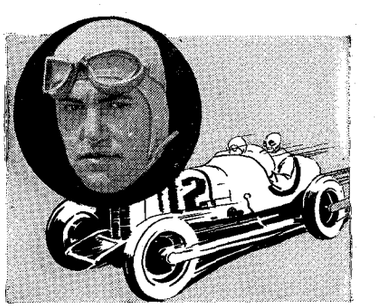
2. Saves up to 15% on gasoline
3. Cuts valve and piston ring troubles 75 to 90%

UNTIL now, even the most modern refining methods were unable to remove from ordinary oil the elements that caused *sludge*—that sticky, gummy substance that forms in *plain* oil after it has been run for a time. This collects on valves and piston rings and wastes power, oil and gas.

But now Pennzoil's revolutionary solvent process *removes* these sludge-forming elements. Result—valve and piston ring repairs are reduced 75 to 90%. There is no sludge to cause valves to stick or piston rings to leak. Then, too, with sludge eliminated, New Pennzoil's tough film is *tougher*—doesn't burn up—cuts oil consumption up to 50%. And, because valves and piston rings work freely, you save up to 15% on gasoline!

New Pennzoil costs nothing extra—from any bonded Pennzoil dealer. Ask for the correct grade for *your* car.



USES 55% LESS OIL TO DRIVE 500 MILES AT 102 MILES AN HOUR

In a special test run, with New Pennzoil, Deacon Litz not only drove 500 miles over the Indianapolis Speedway course at 102 miles per hour . . . but he actually used 55% less New Pennzoil than any other motor oil he formerly used for this run.

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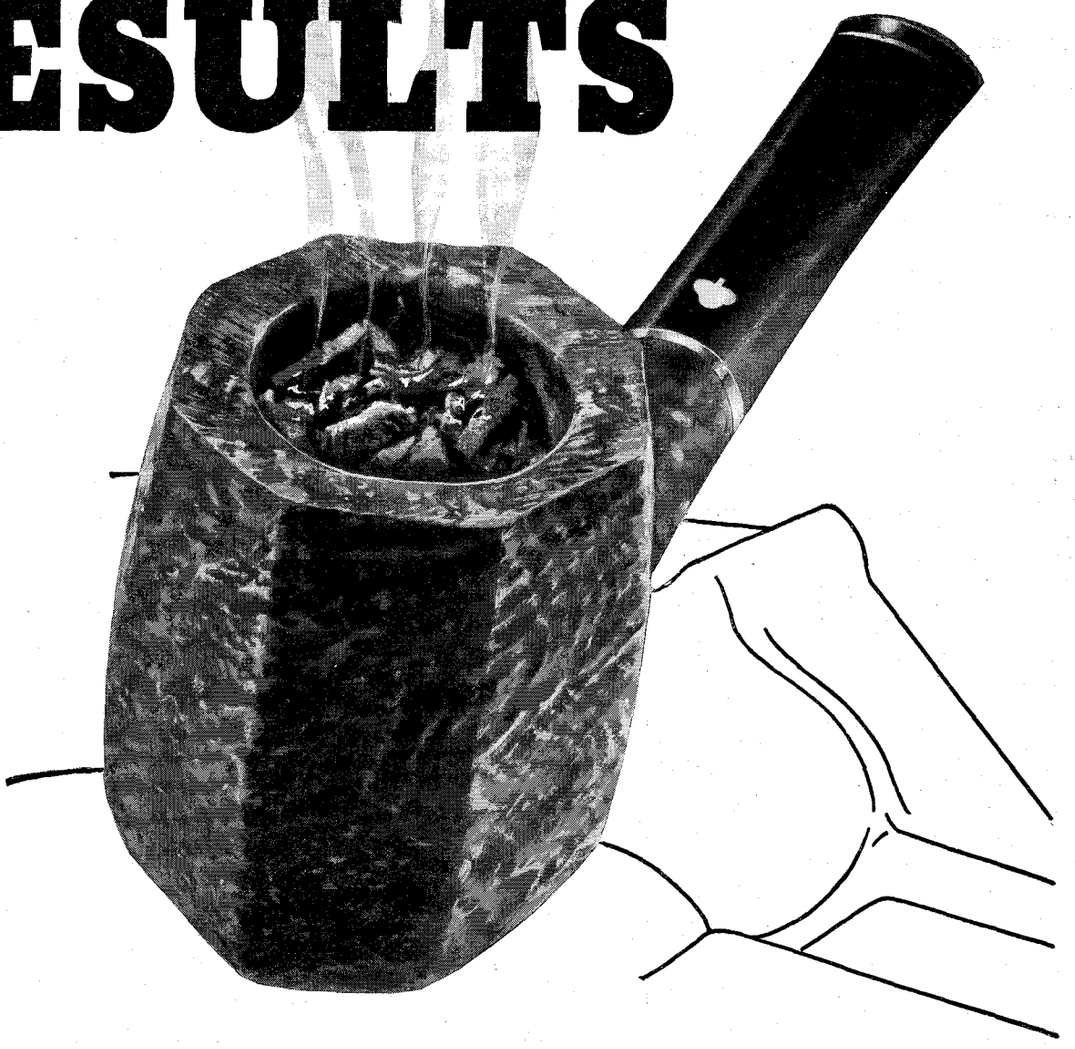
KAYWOODIE SMOKES OUT THE RESULTS



famous pipe maker finds Digest readers enthusiastic buyers . . .

IN 1934 Kaufmann Bros. & Bondy, Inc., makers of Drinkless Kaywoodie Pipes and Tobacco Yello cigarette holders, ran a series of advertisements in The Literary Digest.

To check the sales results a letter and questionnaire were sent to men who had sent ten cents for the handbook showing one hundred Kaywoodie styles. 43% of these men replied. The only known measure of advertising interest is reader response. Twelve famous advertisers have checked sales to Digest readers and written letters of praise.

HERE IS WHAT THEY TOLD US

92%	were delighted with the handbook.
73%	went to a store to examine the pipes.
67.7%	bought a Drinkless Kaywoodie.
6%	bought a Tobacco Yello cigarette holder.
80%	talked to friends about Kaywoodie Pipes.
20%	of these friends bought one.

SUMMARY

For every 100 inquiries which Kaufmann Bros. & Bondy, Inc., received from Literary Digest readers they know they made 179 sales.

Send for Briar Specimen

Write Kaufmann Bros. & Bondy, Inc., Dept. D20, Empire State Bldg., New York City, for a free Specimen of very old Grecian briar roots (from virgin territory) used in $5 Super Grain pipes, showing their beauty. You'll get also a booklet describing the 410 scientific tests which proved the quality of Kaywoodies and a Handbook illustrating one hundred Kaywoodie Pipes in full colors. Enclose 10 cents for mailing.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, JUNE 15, 1935

TOPICS OF THE DAY

President Lays Plans for a New New Deal; Many Industrial Leaders Pledge Continuance of Existing Wages and Hours; Organized Labor Demands Constitutional Amendment; Republicans Ready to Make the Constitution a Campaign Issue in the 1936 Election

There will be a new New Deal if President Roosevelt has his way. He began to lay plans for it last week, deciding that the AAA could be preserved in substance, and the NRA in name.

How closely it will resemble the old New Deal, tipped over by the Supreme Court's decision in the Schechter case, is, however, a question. Whether it will be permanent or merely temporary is another.

As outlined by the President in a press conference last week, the prospective NRA would compare with the old NRA as a cabin compares with a castle. But it is possible that more stories, even whole wings, will be added later on.

Scores of suggestions to that end have been sent to Washington since the Supreme Court spoke and compulsory code-enforcement came to an end. A staff of experts in the Department of Justice has been studying them to see whether or not they square with the fundamental specifications laid down by the Supreme Court.

Most of these proposals are far more sweeping than those advanced by the President himself.

The latter, threshed out by the President and his advisers in exhaustive discussions at the White House, had been eagerly awaited by the public and the press. Some 250 correspondents, a record-breaking number, flocked to the press conference to hear them. They made the front page, of course, as any statement by the President was bound to do under the circumstances. But they proved to be strikingly mild.

President's Views

The NRA, the President believes, should be continued until April 1, 1936, but in skeletonized form, and chiefly as a fact-finding body. Some of its 5,400 employees would be retained, not to enforce codes—for the codes are dead—but to collect the facts on how they worked, and on what is happening to employers and employees now that the codes are no more.

Furthermore, in the President's opinion, the Government should place no contracts with business firms which do not live up to minimum wage and maximum hour standards.

Acme

Labor-leaders after conference with the President: Left to right, *William Green, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, and John L. Lewis*

A White House announcement admitted the narrow scope of these two suggestions, calling each of them "only a very partial stop-gap." Neither, it said, does much to reach "the ultimate objectives of national standards for the working population of America nor . . . to protect honorable employers against the unfair practises of less honorable competitors."

Certain government agencies, set up under the NIRA, should be continued, the announcement intimated—for example, the Federal Alcohol Control Administration and the Electric Home and Farm Authority.

A few should be abandoned, notably the office of the President's special adviser on foreign trade, occupied by George N. Peek.

Finally, the several labor boards created under the NIRA would be obliged to shut up shop. So that some of their work may still be performed, the President advocates a special appropriation of $600,000 for the Department of Labor.

The announcement also pointed out that the Wagner Labor Bill, if enacted, would create new tribunals which would carry on most of the labor boards' functions.

Nearly all of these Administration proposals require action by Congress before they can be put into effect, but there were signs that such action would soon be forthcoming.

Two days after the proposals were made public, the Wagner bill was reported to the House by the Labor Committee. It had been revised in an attempt to make it jibe with the Supreme Court decision, but it still would assure labor the right of collective bargaining and create an appeals court to settle labor-disputes.

On the same day, the House Agriculture Committee approved amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act which, Committee members thought, would at once bring it into line with the Supreme Court decision and preserve the processing-taxes and the benefit-payments to farmers for regulating production.

On that day, too, a 100-word resolution to transform the NRA into a living skeleton was reported to the House by the Ways and Means Committee. The House adopted it on June 7 by a vote of 264 to 121 and sent it to the Senate.

Incidentally, it was announced that Donald R. Richberg, who argued the Government's side of the Schechter case before the Supreme Court, would resign as head of the NRA on June 16.

Business Reactions

Business reactions to the skeletonized NRA were varied. Some business men share the opinion of Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, former NRA Administrator, that it is "nothing at all." Others, noting that it prepares the way for voluntary adherence to code-standards, agree with Harper Sibley, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, that it is "exactly what business has been seeking."

Mr. Sibley believes that "business men will support a program which they enter voluntarily better than a program enforced by some Federal bureau."

He declares that "all across the country business men of substance are living up to the gains of the NRA."

Corroborating evidence came from many sides.

Meeting in New York City, executives of steel companies representing nine-

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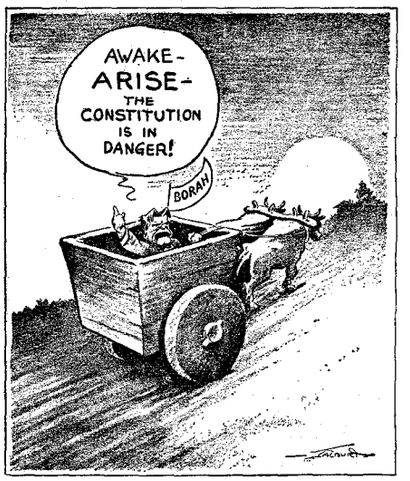


A Great "Progressive" Rides Forth!

—Talburt in the Washington Daily News

tenths of the country's producing capacity each declared his company's intention of maintaining labor and fair-trade standards "in so far as it may do so, during the present uncertainty."

The American Cotton Manufacturers Association, representing about half of the industry's spindles, announced that standards would not be changed.

Dozens of industrial leaders, responding to a nation-wide survey by the National Association of Manufacturers, revealed their plan to continue existing wages and hours, and not to precipitate labor-difficulties.

But to say that these assurances left organized labor unsatisfied would be putting it very mildly.

A. F. of L. Charges

A statement issued by the American Federation of Labor declared that in six business days following the Supreme Court decision "at least a million wage-earners throughout the nation have been affected by the lengthening of hours of work and wage-cutting."

Tens of thousands of workers have been discharged, the statement said, while others have suffered from reduced wages, several regions are threatened with the return of sweat-shops, and "in many instances children are reported to have replaced adults."

Members of the Federation's Executive Council held a special meeting at Washington, and deplored the skeleton-NRA plan. They would regard its adoption, they said, "as a surrender to the opponents of national recovery."

In place of it, they proposed to sponsor a new act to replace the NIRA, have it introduced in Congress, and exert pressure for its passage. Nor did they stop there.

In their opinion, they announced, the Federation "should assume leadership in a movement to secure the adoption of a constitutional amendment necessary to meet and overcome the objections to the enactment of social and economic legislation by the Congress of the United States, as set forth by the Supreme Court."

According to William Green, President of the Federation, there is "a wide-spread sentiment among working people and their friends in favor of a constitutional amendment which expressly forbids the Supreme Court to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional."

Last week, President Roosevelt refused to discuss the proposal that the Constitution be amended to give the Federal Government powers over many transactions which do not directly affect interstate commerce—powers removed from its grasp by the Supreme Court's decision in the Schechter case.

During the previous week, however, he had made statements which many construed as favorable to such an amendment, and the issue thus created flitted through the mind of every one who considered the future of the New Deal.

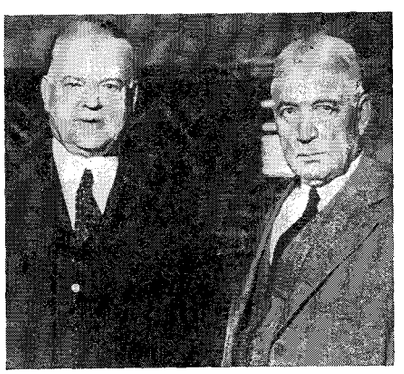
Republican leaders were ready and willing to make it a campaign issue in the next Presidential election.

Former President Hoover discussed it last week in a conference with Frank O. Lowden, his rival for the 1928 Republican nomination, at the latter's 5,000-acre farm near Oregon, Illinois.

In Mr. Hoover's words, "We discussed the effect upon the future of America of the Administration's proposals to change to a European form of government."

It was plain last week that the subject of amending the Constitution would be thoroughly debated in the June 10-11 "grass roots" conference of Mid-Western Republicans at Springfield, Illinois.

According to Harrison E. Spangler, Republican National Committeeman from Iowa, and a leading spirit of the Mid-West conference, "The centralization of government, as proposed by President Roosevelt, is not controversial. All Republicans in the Middle West oppose it."



Wide World

Herbert Hoover visits Frank O. Lowden at the latter's Illinois farm, "Sinissippi"

Mr. Lowden, the principal speaker at the conference, revealed several days before it convened that he and Mr. Hoover agreed that "proposals to change the form of government" would make the major issue next year.

One question raised by the new NRA plans was of more immediate importance to many business men than any political issue for 1936, however. It is how far they can go in cooperating voluntarily to preserve labor and trade practises without running afoul of the antitrust laws.

President Roosevelt was unable to give them any considerable reassurance. It is his impression, he said, that many voluntary codes now being advanced do conform to the antitrust laws. But he declared that all of them must do so.

The antitrust laws stand, he intimated, and he has no authority to do anything else but enforce them.

Speaking of "Horse and Buggy Days"

—Pease in the Newark Evening News

In Brief Review

Kidnaping Solved: Last Sunday, black-haired, youthful J. Edgar Hoover, ranking "G man," combed through the Department of Justice's bulky files for the criminal records of two men. Then he called in reporters and made his first announcement in the $200,000 kidnaping of George Philip Weyerhaeuser, nine-year-old son of John Philip Weyerhaeuser, Jr., Tacoma timberman—the case was solved. It was the fortieth kidnaping at least partly solved by the "G men" since the so-called Lindbergh law brought them into the field.

More than two years elapsed from the time Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., was taken from his crib until Bruno Richard Hauptmann was arrested in New York City. Exactly a week elapsed from the time the Tacoma timberman's tousle-haired, chubby little son was released along a Washington State road until Mrs. Margaret Waley was arrested in her home-town, Salt Lake City, last Saturday. Federal agents said she was trying to pass some ransom money. A few hours later her husband was taken.

That was the first "break" in the case. But the shrewd chief of a detective organization that is second to none kept silent. He wanted another "break." On Sunday it came, at Butte, Montana, where a stolen motor-car was seized after a man fled from it, leaving a sackful of ransom bills to the value of $15,000.

Then the criminal records were searched. Mr. Hoover announced that the Waleys had implicated William Mahan, bank-robber suspect.

* * *

Bonus Agitation Fades: There is little chance of any further talk of cash-bonus payment at the present Congress session. Instead, leaders in the inflationary move

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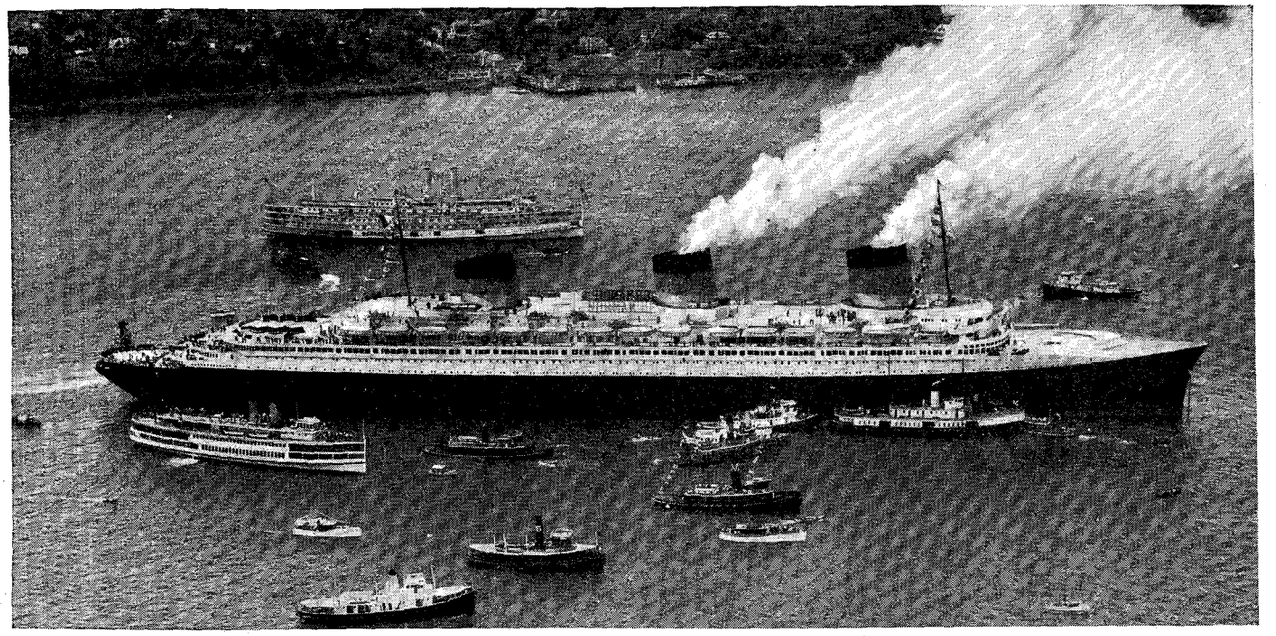

© McLaughlin Aerial Surveys

The Normandie, *dwarfing the excursion-boats and tugs around her, steams into New York after breaking all Atlantic speed-records. Her passenger-list was headed by France's First Lady, Mme. Albert Lebrun. Her visitors, while she was docked, numbered 27,891, with the receipts totaling $7,560 for the Seamen's Fund and charity. She sailed back last week carrying 1,448 passengers*

ment declared that they will "take the issue to the country," and postpone their active drive in Washington until January, when they will again seek full payment of veterans' certificates.

Supporters of Representative Wright Patman's measure, which the President vetoed, declared that any compromise now would mean a sacrifice for certificate-holders. They have steadily refused to accept the plan of Senator Pat Harrison to pay $770 on the average $1,000 certificate, or $180 if the veteran had borrowed up to the full limit of the law.

Representative Fred M. Vinson, whose scheme to finance payment by orthodox Treasury methods lost the House test to the Patman bill, indicated that he was not ready to abandon the fight for this session, but was not certain how he would proceed.

Representative Patman and Senator Elmer Thomas declared, in a joint statement, that a poll of Congress showed a three-fourths majority in favor of the inflation-bonus, and that "a campaign will be started immediately to build up sentiment for its passage."

* * *

Trade-Unionism for Newspaper Men: Trade-unionism dominated professionalism at Cleveland last week, and the American Newspaper Guild emerged from its second annual convention with its direction clearly identified.

After the delegates from Coast to Coast had voted, 76½ to 47½, in favor of the principle of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor as an autonomous international union, they unanimously ordered a referendum of the entire membership, with a two-thirds vote necessary to complete the tie with organized labor.

Admitting that NRA's Section 7-A had facilitated rapid organization of editorial employees, Robert M. Buck, of Washington, Vice President, declared that last winter's experiences under the collective-bargaining clause had shown that "there is no safety for us in reliance on any politicians, but only in organized strength of our own."

The Guild recommended that the National Executive Board further the establishment of an independent labor party, after Milton Lomask, of Des Moines, said, introducing the resolution:

"It is impossible to get real labor legislation from the present parties."

Heywood Broun, humanitarian columnist for the New York *World-Telegram*, who has served as President since the Guild took shape, largely through his efforts, eighteen months ago, was unopposed for reelection. Jonathan Eddy was reelected Executive Secretary, and Garland Ashcraft, of Cleveland, was elected Treasurer.

The convention unanimously reaffirmed last year's code of ethics which declared that "freedom of the press is a right of the readers of news, and a responsibility upon publishers of news, and is not a privilege for owners of news-channels to exploit."

* * *

Strike Called Off: Employees of the Toledo Edison Company ended on June 6 an eighteen-hour strike which threatened Toledo, and Northwestern Ohio, with a power-shortage. An affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, their organization, the Electric Workers' Union, voted, 237 to 22, to end the strike called when the company refused a 20 per cent. wage-increase.

With factories closing down from fear of a complete power-shortage, feeder-lines from outside plants maintained normal service for hospitals, homes, and streets. But pressure from the Department of Labor, Toledo's Chamber of Commerce, the A. F. of L., and newspapers, resulted in the termination of the strike in view of negotiations, in New York City, with the Cities Service Company, which controls the Toledo plant.

War-Debt Reminders: On June 15, thirteen nations will be reminded of 1914-'18 when their War-debt payments are due the United States. The foreign indebtedness to the United States from nineteen nations now totals $13,438,703,671. Up to the present, Finland is the only nation which has not defaulted. Great Britain and France owe, in notes past due and still unpaid, $379,461,776 and $163,616,843, respectively.

Already Great Britain has announced no payment on her $85,000,000 debt-instalment, and Italy has disclosed intentions of following her example. Secretary of State Cordell Hull said the United States would continue to attempt to collect foreign obligations due this country from any source.

* * *

President's Social Objective: A Canadian newspaper man asked President Roosevelt to explain the social objective of his Administration last week. The President replied, in part, that it was to "try to increase the security and the happiness of a larger number of people . . . to give them more of the good things of life . . . to give them assurance that they are not going to starve in their old age; to give honest business a chance to go ahead and make a reasonable profit, and to give everyone a chance to earn a living."

* * *

Transportation Message: In a special message to Congress last week, President Roosevelt called for enactment of various bills designed to extend Federal regulation over transportation by rail, by air, by highway, and by waterway. The President wishes to see the Interstate Commerce Commission given broad powers over all forms of transportation, but has deferred the idea until the next session of Congress. He urged that the office of Federal Coordinator of Transportation, occupied by Joseph B. Eastman, be continued.

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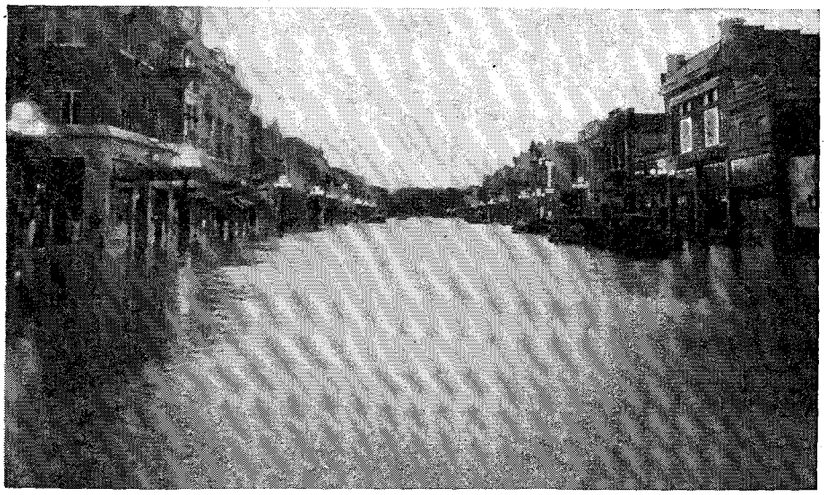
Flood Harries West's River-Valleys

Tributaries of "Big Muddy" and Missouri Sluice Over Dikes, Inundate Surrounding Territory Where Dust-Storms Swirled Not Long Ago



Wide World

This is Manhattan, Kansas: Its main street transformed into a river after one of the many floods that swept over the mid-West

"It's a-coming over!" Through a weak spot along the emergency barrier in St. Louis County, Missouri, rushed the brown tide of the Missouri River on June 5. Some of the 150 workers hurried away to warn residents of the countryside of the impending flood. A truck arrived with 200 sandbags, and the hole in the dike was plugged.

Up and down the line men worked feverishly in the dark, stopping the threatening trickles. Attentive ears caught the swish of rising water. Two hours later another tiny trickle broke through down-stream. Seconds only passed before it had widened to a stream thirty feet wide.

The dike was breached. The river had won. The men retreated, salvaging what they could as they went. When morning broke, after the night of terror, the surrounding territory was inundated.

Out of the Middle West came many harrowing stories of drowning, of brave rescue, of houses, barns, and live stock destroyed by flood in one of nature's angry moods. This year, it seemed, she was especially wild and wilful.

Tornado and Flood

Skies which had been filled with suffocating dust now drenched the land. Creeks became rivers, rivers walls of rushing water. Save where they had given foresight, men were helpless before the twin disasters of tornado and flood.

The deluge descended on parts of Colorado, Wyoming, Texas, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska. Last week-end it was estimated that 150 persons had been killed.

Not until the recession of all the waters which had broken the banks of the Republican, the Kaw, the Kansas, and the other tributaries of the "Big Muddy," and of the Missouri, itself, would the complete toll of death and destruction be known. Patches of blue had widened to the horizon, and the work of repair and rescue went on.

National Guardsmen, Legionnaires, CCC workers, and the Red Cross were early on the scene. Boats and launches plied where but lately had been fertile fields, green with thriving crops.

In the Colorado Springs area, Gov. Ed. C. Johnson estimated the damage from eight to ten millions of dollars. Between 500 and 1,000 families had been made homeless. "We are going to take care of every one of these," announced the Governor.

Lowlanders Warned

The disaster was worst, apparently, in the Republican River Valley, Nebraska, from where the roaring water swept down into Kansas. Most of the lowland families in the Republican River Valley had warning in time, and reached safety.

Rescue-workers who succeeded in reaching D'Hanis, Texas, found that floods had drowned four children, dashed more than fifty houses to pieces, made 250 families homeless, and destroyed much live stock. Damage in Texas was placed in excess of $2,500,000.

Manhattan, Kansas, a city of 10,000, experienced the worst flood in its history, with the waters of the Kaw and Blue Rivers surrounding a third of the houses. All the city's main business district was included in the flood-area.

Property-loss in Nebraska was estimated at $11,000,000, in addition to $2,000,000 in damage to highways and bridges. The total loss in Kansas was placed at $2,000,000, half of which was to highways. Missouri's estimate was upward of $2,000,000.

An incomplete survey, by the Red Cross, early in the disaster, showed 1,400 families had been left homeless in Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado.

The Wichita *Beacon* wished it to be known that Kansas had not been washed away. "The greater portion of Kansas," it said, "has been unharmed."

Gayer New Orleans

Civic Leaders Protest as Long Lifts Ban on Gambling

Roulette-wheels rolled, dice clattered, and horse-racing hand-books were operated in gay New Orleans last week against the protests of editors, ministers, and civic leaders.

Last fall, Senator Huey P. Long appeared before the Finance Committee of the Louisiana Senate and urged the passage of a bill increasing the penalties for violations of the antilottery law, declaring that if gambling were resumed he would use the militia, if necessary, to stop it.

Late last month, New Orleans papers definitely reported, two powerful political leaders of Jefferson and St. Bernard Parishes called on Senator Long in his hotel-suite to warn that the Senator's support in the Parishes would be estranged if he continued to use the State Police to keep gambling-establishments closed.

Two nights later, in a radio address, Long admitted failure as a reformer.

"Ninety-five per cent. of the people in this grand and glorious old city and its environs love to gamble," he said. "If they have got to gamble, I am in favor of letting the majority rule. I'm getting tired of using my police to close up every little gambling-hole in New Orleans.

"I don't care if they've got to gamble, just so long as they don't make it the whole institution around here. I'll be dad-gum if it ain't a puzzling thing what to do about gambling. I'm dad-gum disgusted at trying to police every half-square and every half-house. You can't close gambling nowhere where the people want to gamble.

"The only thing I see to do now is to have the insane asylums moved next door to the gambling-houses so that those who come from the gambling-houses can go right into the asylums."

Casinos Reopen

The next day casinos, which had been closed for nearly five months, began to reopen. The Protestant Ministerial Union reminded Gov. O. K. Allen and Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley of their promises to prevent gambling.

Mayor Walmsley told the ministers that since the State Administration had taken over control of the New Orleans Police Department, he was powerless.

The New Orleans *Item* recalled, editorially, that after Long became Governor, eight years ago, "he descended with the State Militia, horse, foot, and dragoons, on the big gambling-palaces of St. Bernard and Jefferson, and proclaimed that an era of holy purity had begun in Louisiana that should never come to an end as long as he held power in the State.

"The only difference between gambling under the present dictatorship, and gambling under the old administrations, either in the City or surrounding Parishes," it continued, "is that gambling under the dictatorship is likely to be more tightly linked with politics than ever before, to the debasement of both."

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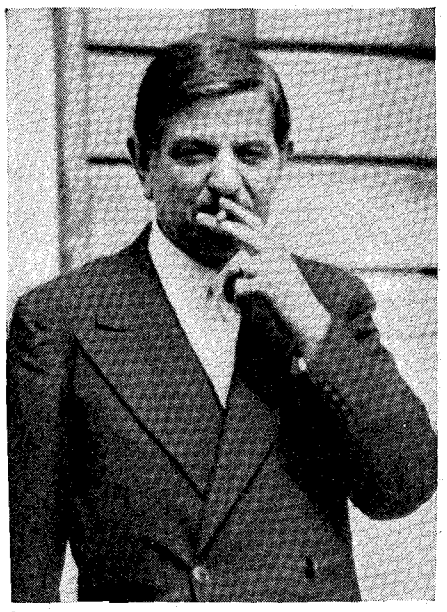
TOPICS OF THE DAY ABROAD

Five Are Called Before Laval Succeeds in Forming French "Save-the-Franc" Cabinet; Conservatives Come Back in England as Baldwin Moves to No. 10 Downing Street

After having overthrown two Ministries in eight tumultuous days, the French Chamber of Deputies last Saturday reluctantly gave a vote of confidence—324 to 160—to the Cabinet formed by Premier Pierre Laval.

A change of Government was made at much brisker tempo in England when Stan-



) International

Pierre Laval

:y Baldwin succeeded J. Ramsay Mac-)onald as Prime Minister. Mr. Baldwin ook office after an interview of seventeen inutes with King George V. So rapidly as the change effected that Great Britain as without a Prime Minister actually for nly four minutes.

France's feverish political days which ollowed the fall of the Cabinet of the six-ot-six Premier Pierre-Etienne Flandin called the stormy period of 1932 to 1934, hen the country had eight Cabinets two years. M. Flandin failed to get a ote of confidence when he asked the hamber for an economic dictatorship to efend the public credit of France, restore conomic activity, and keep the franc safe the gold standard.

ouisson's Overthrow

Fernand Bouisson, who had been Presid-g Officer of the Chamber, succeeded M. landin on May 31.

Four days later the Chamber overthrew ie Bouisson Cabinet by the narrow mar-in of two votes after a count and recount. an atmosphere of intense excitement, the eputies, voting 264 to 262, refused the ecial powers which M. Bouisson had ked to enable him to deflate drastically, lance the budget, and maintain the franc the present gold parity. So he failed st as his predecessor, M. Flandin, had led.

The immediate cause of M. Bouisson's overthrow, according to Paris correspondents, was the defection among the Radical Socialists, most numerous group in the Chamber, about sixty of whom voted in opposition. Special interests, which would have been affected by the deflationary measures M. Bouisson contemplated, also exerted their influence.

Finally, it was related that many Deputies had assumed that the Cabinet was certain of enough votes, and that they themselves could safely vote in the negative, and thus please their constituents.

The split in the Radical Socialist ranks was said to have created a special problem, because recent Cabinets in France have had to depend upon the solid support of that group.

Immediately after the defeat of the Bouisson Cabinet, President Albert Lebrun sought a new Premier. He called in turn upon five leaders—Pierre Laval, Jules Jeanneney, President of the Senate; M. Laval again, François Pietri, former Minister of Marine, and Yvon Delbos, Chairman of the Radical Socialist Party in the Chamber. They either refused to attempt to form a Cabinet, or failed.

M. Laval brought to a pause the most serious governmental crisis France has known in nine years, when, just before 3 A.M., on June 7, he succeeded in forming a Cabinet. This is his third appearance as Premier.

The new Laval Cabinet is said to be, in personnel and political basis, very much like the short-lived Ministry of M. Bouisson. Most of the Ministers have served in previous Cabinets, and five of them are Radical Socialists.

Premier Laval won a vote of confidence by 324 to 160, but it was grudgingly given by the Deputies. Power was wrested from them to enable the Ministry to govern by decree to maintain the franc's gold character, and curb devaluationist speculation. More than 100 Deputies refrained from voting.

The project for decree-power which M. Laval put through the Chamber, as a Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune* noted, differed from the Flandin and Bouisson bills only in its diplomatic phraseology. It asked for authorization to legislate by decree "all measures having the force of law, to fight speculation, and defend the franc" until the end of October.

These measures must be ratified by Parliament before January 1, 1936, several months earlier than MM. Flandin and Bouisson had proposed.

Serious Situation

M. Laval emphasized the seriousness of the situation before the vote when he said the budget deficit was $416,000,000 and the railroad deficit $260,000,000 more.

It was predicted that undoubtedly the Laval Government would try to dismiss the Deputies for an unusually long summer vacation, lasting until October, so as to be able to carry out its heavy responsibilities without interference.

J. Ramsay MacDonald, Scottish pacifist of War-time years, who came to power in 1924 as England's first Laborite Prime Minister, and who guided the country during the troublous times since 1929, resigned as Prime Minister on June 7 because of failing health.

In THE LITERARY DIGEST for June 1 it was predicted that Mr. MacDonald would retire from office before the end of this month, and that he would be succeeded by Stanley Baldwin, the leader of the Con-

Keystone

Stanley Baldwin, who quietly moved into the British Prime Minister's office

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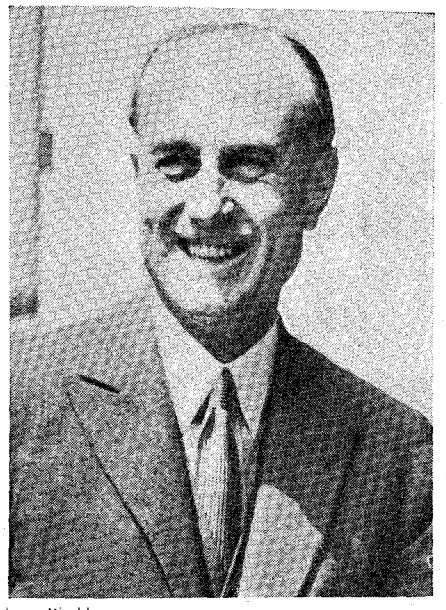

Wide World

Sir Samuel Hoare

servative Party who has often been described as the typical "John Bull."

No more dramatic contrast between Prime Ministers could be found than that between Messrs. MacDonald and Baldwin. Mr. MacDonald was born on October 12, 1866, in a two-room cottage at Lossiemouth, Scotland, from which he rose by long and arduous struggle to be Prime Minister and to live at 10 Downing Street.

Mr. Baldwin, stocky, pipe-smoking Lord President of the Council, worked in support of Mr. MacDonald in the National Coalition Government. Mr. Baldwin was born at Bewdley, Worcestershire, on August 3, 1867, the only son of the Chairman of the Great Western Railway, Alfred Baldwin, a Member of Parliament for sixteen years.

Baldwin's Career

Mr. Baldwin had the usual upper-class British education at Harrow and Cambridge. He succeeded his father as head of the Baldwin steel industry and for nearly twenty years was in business. In 1908 he succeeded his father in politics, also, taking his seat in the House of Commons.

Mr. Baldwin was Prime Minister twice before, 1923-'24 and 1924-'29. In his first public address after again assuming the office, which was delivered at a great open-air Conservative Party meeting at Himley Park, the estate of his friend the Earl of Dudley, in Worcestershire, Mr. Baldwin praised Mr. MacDonald for his courage in abandoning his own party four years ago, and declared he would continue to work with him in the new Cabinet as in the old.

The most important aspect of the reconstructed British Cabinet, which was considered not to differ greatly from Mr. MacDonald's, was said by well-informed British observers to be a consolidation of attitude on foreign policy. Now that Sir John Simon had been removed from the Foreign Office, and shifted to the Home Office, it was pointed out that all the key-positions were held by Conservatives, Stanley Baldwin, Sir Samuel Hoare, the new Foreign Secretary, and Anthony Eden.

Some time ago it was believed that Mr. Eden would succeed Sir John Simon in the Foreign Office; but in the new Baldwin Cabinet he occupies the post of Minister for League of Nations Affairs which was especially created for him.

Mr. MacDonald remains in the Cabinet as Lord President of the Council, an office that will put no great burden upon his strength. His son, Malcolm MacDonald, was named Secretary for the Colonies. The Marquess of Zetland was appointed Secretary for India, the post formerly held by Sir Samuel Hoare.

Sir Samuel Hoare, who has been nicknamed "Flying Sam" because of his devotion to aviation, is known also for his well-groomed appearance, and his faultless speech. He is a magnificent ice-skater, and an insatiable art-collector.

Because of his age, fifty-five, he was preferred for the Foreign Office over Mr. Eden, who is only thirty-eight.

Mr. Eden, in the House of Commons debate on the Ethiopian question, issued a warning to Premier Benito Mussolini concerning the "many wild accusations lately directed against the British Government" in the Italian press.

Premier Mussolini, assisting at the embarkation of a fresh Army division for East Africa, on June 8, made a plain reference to Britain in a speech when he said: "We will imitate to the letter those who have given us a lesson. They have shown that when an empire is to be created, or defended, account should never be taken of the opinion of the world."

Nanking Yields to Japan

Reported acceptance by the Nanking Government of the demands made by Japan last week meant, in effect, the end of Nanking's control of Peiping and Tientsin, and domination of this vital area of North China by Japan.

Japan's demands were based on her insistence that an end be put to alleged anti-Japanese terrorist acts in the Peiping-Tientsin area.

The Peiping correspondent of the Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* wrote that "a self-governing zone" was projected by certain Chinese circles to be set up as soon as Nanking troops had withdrawn in compliance with Japan's demands.

Similarity of Japanese dispatches from Peiping to Japanese newspaper accounts of developments in Manchuria late in 1931, and early in 1932, before the establishment of the Japanese-sponsored empire of Manchukuo, was significantly noted by foreign observers in Tokyo, according to the Associated Press.

From Shanghai it was reported that Americans residing in the Peiping-Tientsin area expected little immediate change by the virtual taking over of the district by Japanese. They anticipated a spurt in Japanese trade there, but this already has been increasing rapidly, crowding American business.

American and foreign editorial comment on the situation appears on page 12.

Byng's Death—One Noted British General Left

Field-Marshal Viscount Byng of Vimy, who died in his Essex, England, home on June 6, following a heart-attack suffered in Pasadena, California, last December, was one of the figures to emerge from the World War with the name of a battle linked to their names as an honorary title. He was seventy-two.

His passing erased one more name from the thinning ranks of outstanding military leaders in the World War. In England, Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby remains; in France, Marshals Pétain and Franchet d'Esperey; in Germany, Field-Marshal von Mackensen and General Ludendorff; in America, General Pershing.

Lord Byng—"Bingo" to his soldiers—drew his title from the famed Vimy Ridge, at the top end of the Hindenburg Line, in Northern France, captured in April, 1917. Braving snow and rain he led his Canadian Corps up Hill 145, blew up the German position, and stormed to victory.

Usher of Last Phase

But his exploit at Cambrai, in November of the same year, was even more spectacular to some historians. Without waiting for a barrage, General Byng sent 500 tanks crashing across no man's land in a sensational surprize-raid on the Germans.

Ludendorff's imminent attack was balked, the Allied victories of the following spring assured. By bringing back the factor of surprize, he ushered in the final phase of the War, tho the British failed to follow through to clinch the victory.

Created a knight in 1915, General Byng received, upon his retirement, in 1919, the thanks of Parliament, together with a grant of £30,000 and elevation to the peerage as Baron Byng of Vimy. In 1921, he was named Governor-General of Canada, serving until 1926, the year he was elevated to a viscountcy.

Keystone

The late Viscount Byng of Vimy

Then, in 1928, at sixty-six, London called him to reorganize the Metropolitan Police. The administrative ability and rigid discipline he had shown as a soldier brought amazing changes within a year. After three years he pleaded ill-health, and retired. In 1932 he became a field-marshal.

Lord Byng was born on September 11, 1862, the thirteenth child of the Second Earl of Strafford. After a brief period at Eton, young Byng joined the Tenth Royal Hussars, and served in India, the Sudan, and South Africa. When the War broke out, he served in France, then in the Dardanelles offensive.

Lord Byng was married to the former Marie Evelyn Moreton, a novelist, in 1902. He had no heir, so the title lapses.

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"Political Honeymoon"

Significance Seen in Goering's Tour of Eastern Europe

Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Goering, Reich Air Minister, and his wife, Frau Emmy Sonnemann, whom he married April 10 last, accompanied by friends have lately been visiting Hungary, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia for purposes merely social, according to General Goering, but really for political reasons, it was alleged in quarters unfriendly to Germany.

When General Goering arrived by air at Budapest, the first stage of his Eastern

European

Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Goering

European "political honeymoon," he was greeted with a semiregal reception. Anti-German Hungarian circles, disliking the pro-German tendencies they attribute to the cabinet of Premier Julius Goemboes, predicted that General Goering would have to choose between his affection for revisionist Hungary, and strongly antirevisionist Yugoslavia. It would not be possible for Germany to sit on the fence much longer, they said.

Meanwhile, after conversations between Pierre Laval, as French Foreign Minister, and the Yugoslav Minister in Paris, which the latter reported to the Foreign Office in Belgrade, General Goering was requested by the Yugoslav authorities to refrain from any kind of political or propagandist activities while he was Yugoslavia's guest.

In Bulgaria political circles believed that General Goering negotiated, or attempted to negotiate, some secret agreement with King Boris.

Rebels Sentenced

Luis Companys, former President of Catalonia, who declared the independence of that autonomous region in the still-born revolution in Spain last October, and six former members of the Catalan Executive Council, were convicted June 5 of military rebellion, and sentenced to thirty years imprisonment, each, by the Tribunal of Constitutional Guaranties.

Señor Companys, intellectual, liberal, and tolerant, had been one of the principal agitators for Catalan autonomy since the Republic was founded in Spain, in 1931.

World-Wide Recovery Lags

International Labor Office Delegates Told That National Efforts to Regain Prosperity Seem to Have Reached Limit of Effectiveness

Employers', workers' and government delegates who are attending the nineteenth annual conference, at Geneva, Switzerland, of the International Labor Office, which has branches in sixty countries for the promotion of international social justice, are debating the report of Harold Butler, Director, which includes the following salient points:

"Nearly all the progress toward recovery, thus far accomplished, has been the result of national effort, and its effects have been mainly confined to the national field. But, so far it has done little to restore the flow of international trade and international financing, without which the world can not finally recover complete and lasting prosperity. There have been some indications that the upward movement is flagging, which may mean that the limits of national efforts are being reached, and that further progress can only be attained by setting the international machine once more into smooth and harmonious operation.

A New Trend

"The initiation of controlled monetary policies, of ambitious schemes of public works, of new industrial structures of which the State is the architect, and, often, the builder, of State-controlled and directed agricultural production and marketing, of wholesale relief of unemployment at the expense of the community—all are examples of a new trend.

"During the past year, instead of receding as the signs of recovery have appeared, the public demand for collective action and organization has, on the contrary, been reenforced. The very security of the State is now seen to depend not only upon the inviolability of its frontiers, but upon its ability to provide an orderly and sufficient existence to all classes of its citizens. Where States have failed in that duty we have seen national unity threatened by dissolution, the crumbling of law and order, and the birth of private armies such as have not been seen in Europe since the seventeenth century.

"The experiences of the past twelve months, in various countries, show that the reduction of costs, mainly at the expense of wages, has not ameliorated unemployment, but has, on the contrary, increased it.

"Social insurance, which many people feared would be destroyed by the persistence of the depression, has, on the contrary, been given new impetus. Not only are enormous sums being paid out by Governments to unemployed, but the economic value of such expenditure is being more widely recognized. Great Britain, which has had the longest experience in this field, instead of restricting or abandoning the system, is reorganizing and extending it.

Public Works as Cure

"Public works, when adopted on a large scale as a deliberate policy to combat the effects of the depression, are a form of 'planning' which has only been applied, in any considerable dimensions, during the present depression. The experience, so far gained, is insufficient to enable any final conclusions to be drawn. It is certain, however, that public works do not offer a sovereign and complete cure for unemployment. Public works can not produce any substantial effect, either in stimulating general economic activity, or in reducing the volume of unemployment, unless undertaken on a large scale, as in the United States, Germany, and Sweden.

"Beneficial results only seem to accrue where the public works are financed by loan, rather than by taxation, and a third conclusion, which would appear justified, is that public works may be economically effective in combating depression only when accompanied by an expansionist monetary policy."

Rise and Fall in Unemployment, 1929-1934

(From the report of Harold Butler, Director of the International Labor Office, Geneva)

The indices are based upon the 1929 average as representing 100. The statistics from which they are compiled are trade-union reports, official government reports, unemployment-insurance returns and employment-exchange records.

Country	*1929*	*1930*	*1931*	*1932*	*1933*	*1934*
Australia	100	174	247	261	226	185
Austria	100	127	162	209	232	210
Belgium	100	277	823	1,462	1,304	1,485
Canada	100	195	295	386	391	320
Czechoslovakia	100	205	377	614	768	789
Denmark	100	88	115	205	186	143
France	100	138	748	3,065	3,063	3,746
Germany	100	164	239	304	260	146
Great Britain	100	155	205	213	191	162
Italy	100	141	244	335	339	320
Japan	100	135	153	170	140	128
Holland	100	121	229	374	393	399
Norway	100	108	145	200	217	199
Poland	100	180	257	241	243	333
Sweden	100	114	161	215	221	177
Switzerland	100	292	500	592	538	442
United States	100	177	233	290	296	*255

The peak of world unemployment was reached in the autumn of 1932. Since then there has been a steady decline, interrupted only at the beginning of the summer of 1934, when unemployment rose temporarily in many countries.

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CURRENT OPINION

Editorial Criticisms of President's "Stop-Gap" NRA Swirl in Cross-Currents—Defenders Do Not See Eye-to-Eye, Critics Disagree; Press Speculates on Chino-Japanese Imbroglio

NATIONAL

"Stop-Gap" NRA: Cheerful, smiling, President Roosevelt looked at the 350 press representatives gathered about him and began to talk. It was the largest press conference he had ever addressed, a special meeting last week into which the reporters

The Game-Warden

—Patton in the Dallas Journal

crowded to hear what he was going to do about his Court-invalidated NRA.

The President told them. Smoking a cigarette in a long, ivory holder, sometimes looking at the ceiling, he explained his "stop-gap arrangement"—a skeletonized NRA. All codes, because of the Supreme Court decision, were to be dropped.

The new set-up, to be continued to April 1, 1936, under the President's plan, would have two main functions: To compile the record of industry under the codes and afterward, and to enforce code-standards on the 1 per cent. of industry having government contracts, as well as in connection with government loans.

Editorial criticism of the new NRA swirled in cross-currents. Some papers criticized the President for not trying to salvage part of the NRA. Others said his purpose was to justify it by letting business have a free rein. Still others accused him of political motives, of having an eye on 1936, and a plan for a constitutional amendment. Curiously, critics disagreed with one another.

While the Boise *Idaho Statesman* (Rep.) insisted that President Roosevelt "is determined to have some kind of a Blue Eagle, even tho it is a fledgling, with its claws and wings clipped," the Topeka *Daily Capital* (Rep.) found that "the only conclusion that can be reached by the ordinary reader is that he really isn't going to do anything about" the NRA.

"Boiled down," remarked the Butte (Mont.) *Daily Post* (Ind.-Rep.), "the plan is an appeal to industry to enter voluntary codes," but the Springfield (Ill.) *State Journal* (Rep.) believed that the President "has demonstrated again uncommon juggling ability to keep his indistinguishable 'policies' whirling in the air."

Still another view was expressed by the Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.), which thought "it is almost as if certain of the President's advisers hoped that the next six or nine months would provide an object-lesson on the need of national regimentation," since "it was their pet project, and they hate to relinquish it."

Along the same line, the St. Joseph (Mo.) *News-Press* (Ind.) said that "the President gives the impression of one who awaits something, perhaps a mighty backwash of resentment at abandonment of the NRA codes." However, "American business, we believe, will not hang a crape where the Blue Eagle was."

Other critics were more severe. "The new Presidential program to be substituted for NRA," in the words of the Council Bluffs *Daily Nonpareil* (Ind.), "indicates no change in the minds or the purposes of New Dealers." But for the Constitution and the courts, this paper added, "they would proceed with their regimentation and socialization of the country under planned economy."

Similarly blunt was the Denver *Post* (Ind.), which asserted that "the Administration's advisers have no more regard for the Constitution now than they had when they cooked up the original NRA." It attacked "the requirement that Federal money can be spent only with those meeting minimum wage and maximum hours standards" as "plainly an attempt to enforce code-provisions which the Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional."

Some editors emphasized what they called the political significance of the President's action. They saw him building an issue for 1936, predicted he would appeal to the country for a constitutional amendment to attain NRA objectives.

"He will need favorable information concerning the NRA," said the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* (Ind.-Rep.), and "undoubtedly, he will get that kind of information—and no other—from his own 'skeletonized' NRA. It should be a marvelously helpful body when the campaign gets under way."

Another Republican paper, the Grand Rapids *Herald*, held that the President "has indicated his feeling that the Constitution should be so revised that the system of checks and balances which have heretofore kept the nation on even keel should be abandoned and give place to a system of centralized power located in the White House," adding, "the battle will be the most important since the Constitution was written."

In the new set-up "we are to have the skeleton to remind us what NRA achieved and to contrast its beneficences with the effect of its abandonment," was the analysis of the New York *Herald Tribune* (Ind.-Rep.). It noted creation of "the suspicion of a Machiavellian purpose to profit politically from whatever disturbance to the country's economy may result from the Supreme Court's decision."

The Herald Tribune criticized the Administration for not attempting "to refashion their edifice to conform with the suggestion of the courts—they have preferred the way of the spoiled child, which is that of kicking the whole thing into the discard."

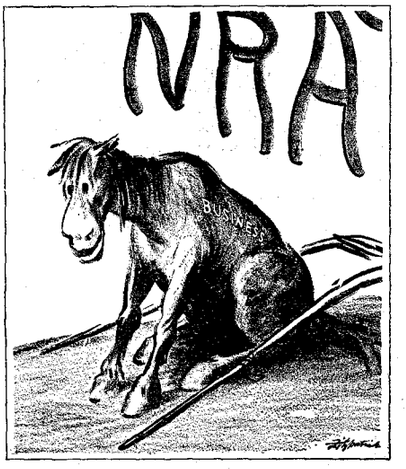
"It does seem as tho Mr. Roosevelt could have made a better job of salvaging the NRA," added the Boston *Evening Transcript* (Ind.-Rep.). "The new plan is not the plan of a leader. It is neither constructive nor statesmanlike."

Other Republican papers took different views, however. For instance, the Terra Haute *Star* thought that to use present NRA machinery as a data-collecting agency "should produce valuable basic data for future action," altho it warned that the survey "should not be reduced to a mere effort at justifying the NRA."

In the opinion of the Portland *Morning Oregonian* (Ind.-Rep.), "it is not seriously objectionable to let Mr. Richberg play around with a fact-finding skeleton of NRA."

What this paper did call objectionable was "to find public officials, sworn to support the Constitution, hunting means to avoid, circumvent, defy it."

The Morning Oregonian made the point that "there is no better reason for believing that the tax clause can be made to wag the whole Constitution than there ever was for believing the commerce clause could be made to wag it."



"All I Needed Was to Have the Harness Lifted"

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

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More cross-currents appeared in other Independent Republican papers. "The best thing to do is to forget about the NRA," declared the Sioux Falls (S. D.) *Argus-Leader*, since "it was wrong in principle," and "the voluntary codes now being suggested would open the way again to the vicious and uneconomic price-fixing that characterized the Blue Eagle's brief career."

On the other hand, the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin:* "Surely a mere statistical bureau could not be harmful. Moreover, there may be some salvage. And there may be some new legislation which shall substitute, in part, for some of the discarded powers auxiliary to the displaced codes."

A Democratic paper, the Jackson (Miss.) *Daily News*, stated flatly that "President Roosevelt's stop-gap plan will not work," while the Sacramento *Union* (Ind.) urged that "the President's course is to do what he can within the limits prescribed by the laws regulating his office; when he tries to do more he ceases to be a President."

A reminder that because the Federal Government "can not do certain things does not mean that they can not be done by the States" came from the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Ind.-Rep.). "Business," it added, "does not have to go unregulated in America, nor labor unprotected, merely because the regulation and the protection have to be sought elsewhere than in the NRA."

Summing up for the Administration critics, the Manchester (N. H.) *Union* (Ind.-Rep.) said: "Let us hope that this move will lead to a final abandonment of the attempt to wreck our government structure, and put in its place a substitute modeled after the dictatorships of Europe."

High commendation of the new NRA balanced the attacks on it.

Changing the NRA into a fact-finding agency "is a fair and sensible decision," declared Walter Lippmann in his syndicated "Today and Tomorrow," "and it ought to satisfy every sincere critic of the NRA."

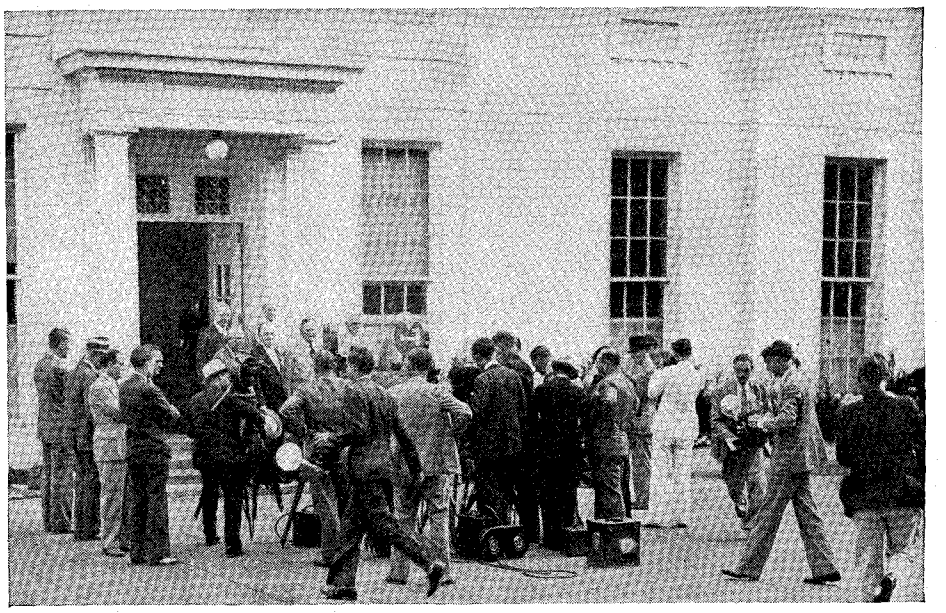
To the New York *Times* (Ind.-Dem.) "it is a calm and businesslike procedure which the President outlines," and the Boston *Post* (Ind.-Dem.), calling it "the right way," said "the New Deal can be made constitutional as well as successful."

"Happily for the Administration and the country," as the Newark *Evening News* (Ind.) expressed it, "the President and his advisers rejected pursuit of the trial-and-error policy in reshaping their course."

The skeletonized NRA "will be objectionable to so few interests," in the opinion of the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "that the new legislation should be speedily passed."

The Shreveport *Times* (Dem.) praised Mr. Roosevelt for "moving cautiously." Saying that resurrection of the NRA was impossible, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind.-Dem.) commended the President for not attempting it.

He does not accept the Supreme Court decision as a challenge, added the Louisville *Herald-Post* (Ind.). "Rather, he faces facts, and makes the best of the situation."



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Where news is breaking: At the White House a flock of cameramen and reporters descend on Congressional leaders following conference with the President

The new NRA policy of "insisting on fair hour and wage conditions on Federal jobs is admirable" to the Billings (Mont.) *Gazette* (Ind.), while the Dallas *Morning News* (Ind.) found "there is more importance than meets the eye in the data-collecting agencies going ahead; their service performed to every industry has been little short of phenomenal."

It is clear to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.) that the President "has recognized the Supreme Court decision as a positive barrier to any restoration of the NRA codes," and "this is as it should be, for any hasty attempts to legislate for the emergency created by the breakdown of the codes would certainly plunge us into new perils."

Indorsement was given to "the major features of the new program" by the Salt Lake City *Deseret Evening News* (Ind.), altho it believed that "the initiative in fair-trade practises, wages, and hours should be taken by business leaders" and "business interests and Congress must cooperate fully in a new drive for recovery."

As for the charge that the President's "present defeatist attitude is due to a belief that business will again go to pot, producing a new crisis that will restore to him the prestige he enjoyed in the early days of the New Deal," the Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.) considered the idea "far-fetched." Mr. Roosevelt "probably would prefer to have speedy business recovery. It would help him more than anything else in the 1936 campaign."

As the Galveston *News* (Ind.-Dem.) viewed the situation: "Business is being placed on its good behavior under the watchful eye of the Government. If business makes a mess of things, President Roosevelt will ask the people for more authority to regulate it, probably through a constitutional amendment."

From the wreckage of the NRA "might be saved the worth-while features," said the Miami *Herald* (Ind.-Dem.), "and if industry and business generally adopt the principles of the Act, in voluntary manner, this will be achieved. As a result, recovery will be actually furthered, and labor will benefit."

Many advantages of the NRA "and similar New Deal measures can be salvaged," the Minneapolis *Star* (Ind.) agreed, "if Congress and the various Legislatures act intelligently and with determination."

Now industry and labor "have a chance to prove their trustworthiness for promotion of the good of the entire people," remarked the Macon *Telegraph* (Ind.-Dem.). "If they act fairly, the weight of public opinion and support can be relied upon to enforce decent standards even better than the much-distrusted codes."

"Plainly," said the Wichita *Eagle* (Ind.), "the President proposes to save as much of the NRA as he can," and that, "in calmer considerations, will be found to be considerable."

However, only the spirit of the Blue Eagle can be saved, according to the Houston *Post* (Ind.-Dem.), "and that by volition, not compulsion."

Calling the President "a soldier without a gun," the Yuma *Arizona Sentinel* (Dem.) thought "he evidently aims to continue the Blue Eagle war for fair-trade practises in industry on a voluntary basis," but "the outlook seems dark that the plan will succeed."

What the President should do "instead of searching for means of reviving positive controls," according to the Grand Rapids *Press* (Ind.), is to "consider revising our negative regulatory laws to put teeth into provisions against unfair competitive practises."

Turning to the Administration's action in "rejecting the suggestion of regulation in a limited field," the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.-Dem.) looked on this as the proper course, since it permitted "the large issue—that which concerns the powers which the Central Government should have in the whole field of industry—to remain clear." This, it added, "is the issue on which the country awaits a definite statement."

Whatever the President's plan may ac-

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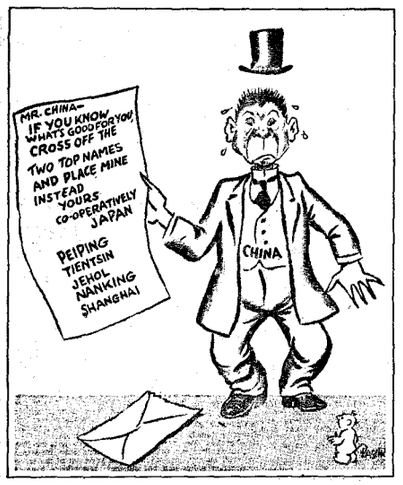

"Don't Break the Chain!"
—*Plaschke in the Louisville* Times

complish, "it has the advantage, at least," said the Reno *Evening Gazette* (Rep.), "that it is not to be enforced by threats of boycott and imprisonment." Two possible results were seen by the South Bend *Tribune* (Ind.-Rep.): "This compromise may have political face-saving value for the Administration. As a fact-finding agency it may contribute to the solution of the pressing problem of sensible regulation of industry."

Urging that "the best thing Congress can do is to adjourn, go home, and give the country a rest, without further tinkering with the NRA, or any of the other agencies that are retarding business recovery," the Democratic Atlanta *Constitution* added: "The business of the country is ready to move forward if unhampered by further Congressional tinkering. Congress should give it a chance."

FOREIGN

Japan in China: The latest incident flared in China when the Japanese Army grew impatient with dilatory negotiations involving territorial and other terms of the Tangku Truce of May, 1933, which ended hostilities over Manchukuo.

As diplomats sparred, got nowhere, military chiefs peered down from the Great Wall on alleged anti-Japanese acts in the demilitarized zone between Manchukuo and Peiping.

Weary of waiting, they saw the last straw last month. Two pro-Japanese editors were slain in Tientsin. Bandits began new forays. The Japanese went over the Wall, moved south, killing 300 brigands, started the military ball rolling.

Foreign observers, with an eye to recent Japanese history, saw in much of this a pretext for another military thrust at China. Chahar Province, part of Inner Mongolia, and Hopei Province, which includes Peiping, seemed the next goals of conquest.

Japan moved in on Manchuria in 1931, carving out the so-called puppet empire of Manchukuo. In 1933, she penetrated to North China—to the Great Wall—adding the rich Province of Jehol to Manchukuo as a buffer state.

Tho the Japanese announced that annexation would stop there, the western world was not too sure.

In any case, events in that long-troubled area have stirred much speculation among American editors regarding their likely effect on the United States' ultimate course of action. American exports to China amount to $200,000,000 annually in normal times, the investment there aggregating $250,000,000 gold.

That the United States eventually must choose between withdrawal from the Orient, or an alliance with another Power, is the view of Nathaniel Peffer, authority on Far Eastern affairs, in the June issue of *Harper's Magazine*.

Discussing America's ancestral ban against entangling alliances, Mr. Peffer saw such a tie-up not only "advantageous, but imperative . . . and, in practical politics, this can mean only Great Britain."

Without taking up this solution to the problem, the Ogden (Utah) *Standard-Examiner* shared the same view. "If Japan plans to dominate China completely . . . the aggressions under way . . . are moving systematically in that direction. Eventually that aggrandizement must come in irritable conflict with America's proclaimed right to the Open Door in China, and must be met, or a retreat be sounded."

Only recently Stanley Baldwin expressed a hope that the United States and Britain might "come together and maintain the peace of the world," said the Boston *Daily Globe*. But "America . . . has hesitated . . . to play the diplomat, and, in the last analysis, the soldier for them all."

But what price alliance? The St. Louis *Star-Times*, suggesting it "looks very much as if the time is near for Japan to take a bit out of China . . ." commented that "some people think it is incumbent on the United States to stop this process, because Great Britain has large commercial interests which would be jeopardized by Japanese expansion, and it would be very convenient to have the United States pay the cost of saving them."

True, Britishers, with heavier commercial interests and investments, are more worried than Americans, but the Cleveland *News* believed that "the British mind apparently is made up. Japan has successfully baited the Chinese dragon over a course of years. The British lion may be another matter."

Editorial writers felt certain that Japan had some sly intent in this latest gesture. The Baltimore *Sun* thought "it may be the Japanese consider this an opportune time to move into action again," in order, the Salem (Ore.) *Capital-Journal* pointed out, to carry out "their imperialistic aims of dominating China, and any pretext will do."

In fact, recalled the Lansing (Mich.) *State Journal*, Japan "is smart enough to have a pretext for threats on Northern China. But the world public is not much influenced by made evidence. Opinion, in the large, must be that Japan intends to steal."

Real concern was expressed for China by the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Journal*. "And when Japan explains that she sends an armed force into the demilitarized zone . . . in putting down the bandits it is time for China to get ready for defense."

"If the situation is as reported," declared the Los Angeles *Times*, "there is almost certain to be another clash of arms, and an extension of the zone of Japanese control far to the southward."

At least, agreed the Cleveland *Press*, it has the "appearance of being the first step in extending Japanese suzerainty over the Peiping-Tientsin area."

The Springfield *Republican* likewise believed that "if Japanese threats should be carried out in full, the whole Northern China . . . would be demilitarized and put under Japanese control."

All this considered, the Portland *Morning Oregonian* asked: "And then there arises the question of how long the Western Powers would watch this expansion without objection."

For, as the Boston *Herald* concluded: "The time must come when Powers having relations with Japan will have to know whom they are to deal with."

While Shanghai reported that Chinese vernacular newspapers were maintaining a discreet silence, the Japanese press discussed the situation freely. *Nichi Nichi* (Tokyo) stated surprizingly: "Japan is partly responsible for the situation in North China because Hirota (Japanese Foreign Minister) has repeatedly declared that he trusts China under Chiang Kai-shek's leadership. However, the dispute is entirely military, hence it is natural for the Army to take the leadership in negotiations."

The Tokyo *Asahi* stressed that "it is most important that the North China situation be settled on the spot."

In England, *The Manchester Guardian* noted that "twice this year Kwan Tung (Japanese force in North China) Army officials in Manchukuo have upset Hirota's apple-cart."

With a realistic view of matters *The Daily Express* (London) made this comment: "The Japanese want Mongolia for their pastures. . . . Mongolia is a stepping-stone toward China, with her 400,000,000 of people."

Japan Calls This "Cooperation"!
—*Glasgow* Bulletin

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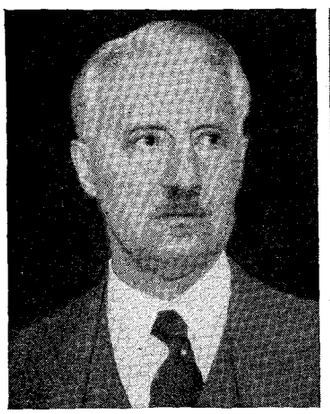
News and Comment From the National Capital

Pattangall's Resignation as Maine's Chief Justice Touches off Political-Coalition Move; Colby Calling Conference; Glass's Fight Against the New Deal; Byrd's Dilemma



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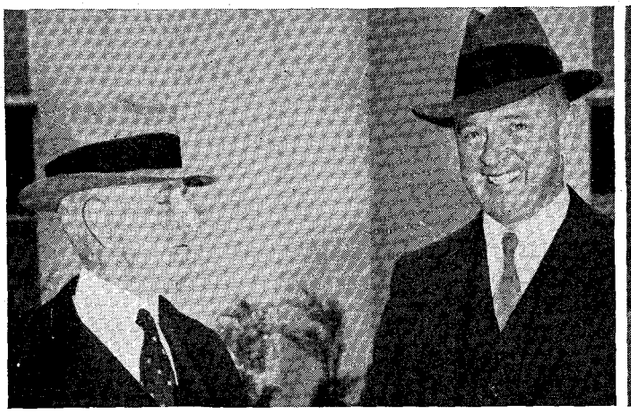
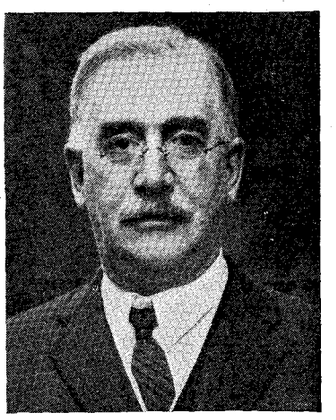


Wide World



Four figures in conservative coalition plan: Left to right, *Bainbridge Colby, Senators Glass and Byrd, William R. Pattangall*

The political coalition, anticipated on this page two weeks ago, has been developing rapidly. It needed only the resignation of William R. Pattangall from the Chief Justiceship of Maine to touch it off.

The jurist's avowed motive in leaving the bench a year ahead of his age-limit is to join other conservative Democrats in an approach to like-minded Republicans. The result is the projection of a "Hartford convention" of Right-Wing Democrats in Richmond after Congress has adjourned.

Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State in the last year of the Wilson Administration, has had assurances from enough Democrats to make the conference a certainty.

A Big Obstacle

The decision to wait until Congress is out of Washington is no casual one. It touches one of the big obstacles that the would-be coalitionists must surmount. Several of the Democrats who would like to break with the New Deal will be up for reelection next year in Southern States.

For them voluntarily to drop the Democratic label would be taking a big personal risk. Since Reconstruction Days, in many of the Southern States or districts, only Democrats have been elected to Congress.

For a sitting Democratic Member of Congress to give up the Democratic label in order to join a coalition against the national Administration verily would be like swapping a bird in the hand for two in the bush. This circumstance accounts for the coyness with which most Southern Members of Congress responded to the coalition move.

No one is in a tighter box than Senator Carter Glass of Virginia. A real old-time Southern Democrat, he comes up for reelection next year. It is inconceivable that he can support President Roosevelt after having charged him with repudiating his platform, and Democratic principles.

That particular Democratic plank which committed the President to maintain a sound currency "at all hazards" was written by Senator Glass in the Democratic National Convention of 1932. Whatever others may think, Senator Glass considers that plank "outraged."

At his age, he probably is not particular whether or not Virginia sends him back to the Senate. His friends, however, will insist on his running. Once in the race, the Senator will want to win if for no other reason than to deny New Dealers a chance to say President Roosevelt has been vindicated in his State.

But this is not all. Senators from the same State are, more often than not, jealous of each other. The mere seniority of one is a basic factor. Uneven courtesies at the hands of the White House, or of the Party organization, in social, as well as patronage, affairs, accentuate it. If one gets into the thick of a fight on the floor, he is quick to feel that his colleague is not giving wholehearted support.

Glass and Byrd

Virginia is a notable exception. Between Senators Glass and Byrd there is genuine affection. For years before Byrd came to the Senate, he was associated with Glass in the control of Virginia politics. Together they went down the line—and "down" is the word—for Alfred E. Smith, in 1928. Together they fought Bishop Cannon.

Senator Byrd, a Southern gentleman just starting his national political career, probably would lay down his political life for his senior colleague. He may have to come close to doing it next year.

With Roosevelt and Glass both candidates before the people of Virginia, and diametrically opposed on major issues, Senator Byrd, a Democrat of the same Party as the President, will have to choose between stumping for Glass and stumping for Roosevelt. He can hardly stump for both. And he is acutely aware of it.

Nor is this all. Anti-New Deal Southern Democrats have two choices in the National campaign. They can remain Democrats, and still be parties to a coalition, by reviving the Palmer-Buckner plan. That is by going into an independent Democratic convention which would share the platform and ticket of the Republican Party.

Or they can sit tight, remain Democrats in their own States, and quietly give their votes and their support to the Republican national ticket, assuming it will more nearly represent their views.

Third Course Open

Still a third course is open, which is to throw off all restraints, and go boldly into a coalition movement under an entirely new party name. The third course is the most popular with Democrats who have nothing personally at stake. They are the Democrats who also have the least influence.

On the other side of the party-line it is the Right-Wing Republicans, who have nothing personally at stake, who are most anxious for a whole new political realinement, with conservative Republicans and Democrats throwing everything they have into the pot, and bringing out a new party.

In the normally Republican States, this plan has the same objections that are raised against it in the normally Democratic States. Republicans who have been in Congress for years as Republicans are loath to give up the vehicle that has delivered them safely for years.

Many have the same sentimental attachment for the Republican Party that Southerners have for the Democratic Party.

The man in the North who always has voted Republican because his father and grandfather did, and the man in the South, who has taken in Democratic politics with his mother's milk, are suddenly cast adrift.

It would mean a tremendous amount of organizing, it is explained, to get a place on the ballot in many States for the coalition.

A good many persons see in Comptroller General McCarl a serious contender for the 1936 Republican Presidential nomination. Some professing to know the turns of his mind insist that McCarl, like *Barkis*, is willing. He would have his advantages on an "economy" platform.

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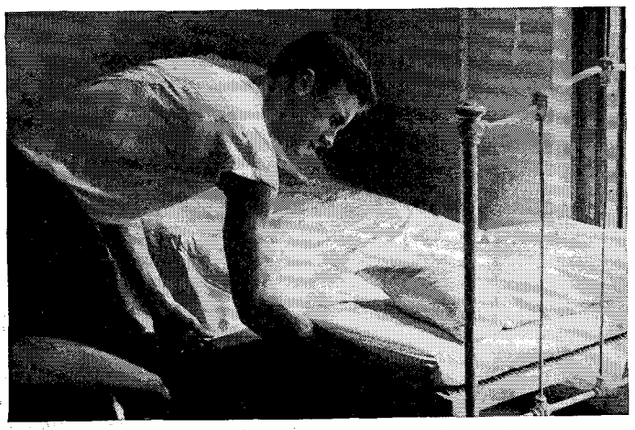
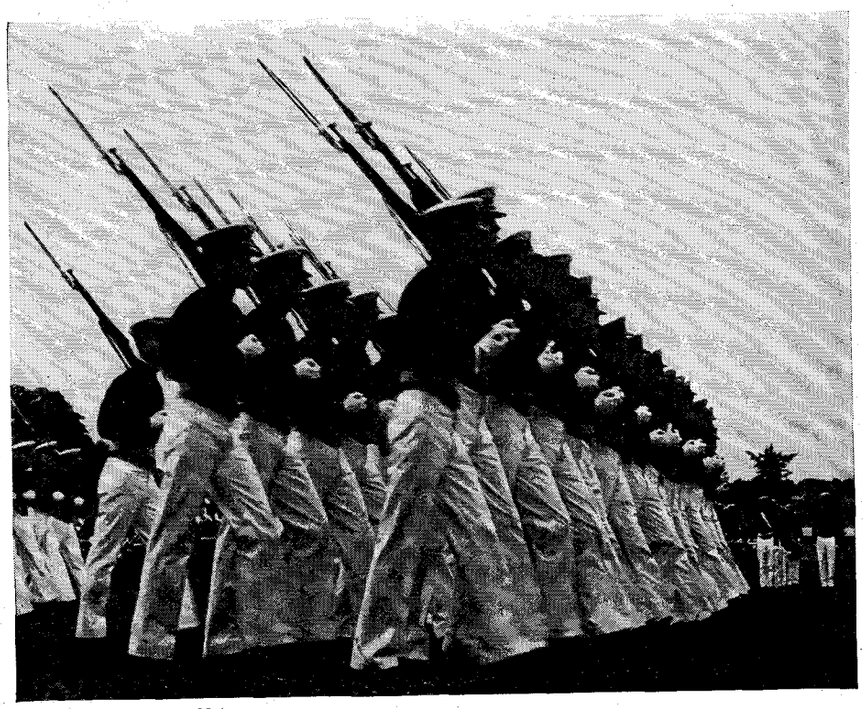
June Week at Annapolis



Behind the scenes at Annapolis as the midshipmen finish up their duties:. Left, *Making his hard, iron bed in the barracks for the last time;* Right, *A plebe does the last chore—packing for his first classman*

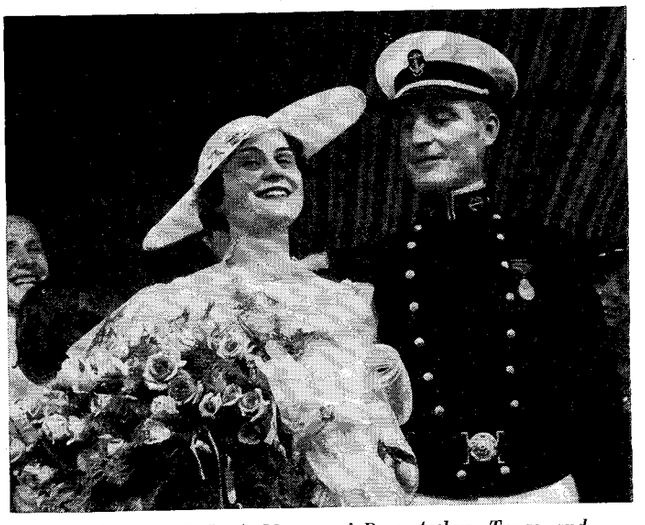


Photographs by Thomas D. McAvoy

A company goes by, carrying bayoneted guns and marching with smooth Navy precision, in June Week review at Annapolis

Proud girl and happy midshipman: On her finger a Navy ring miniature

A boat-load of families, sweethearts, and midshipmen goes out to see how the Navy works on the U.S.S. Arkansas



Midshipman Walt A. Moore, of Port Arthur, Texas, and Miss Harriet Hazard, of Baltimore, at color-guard review

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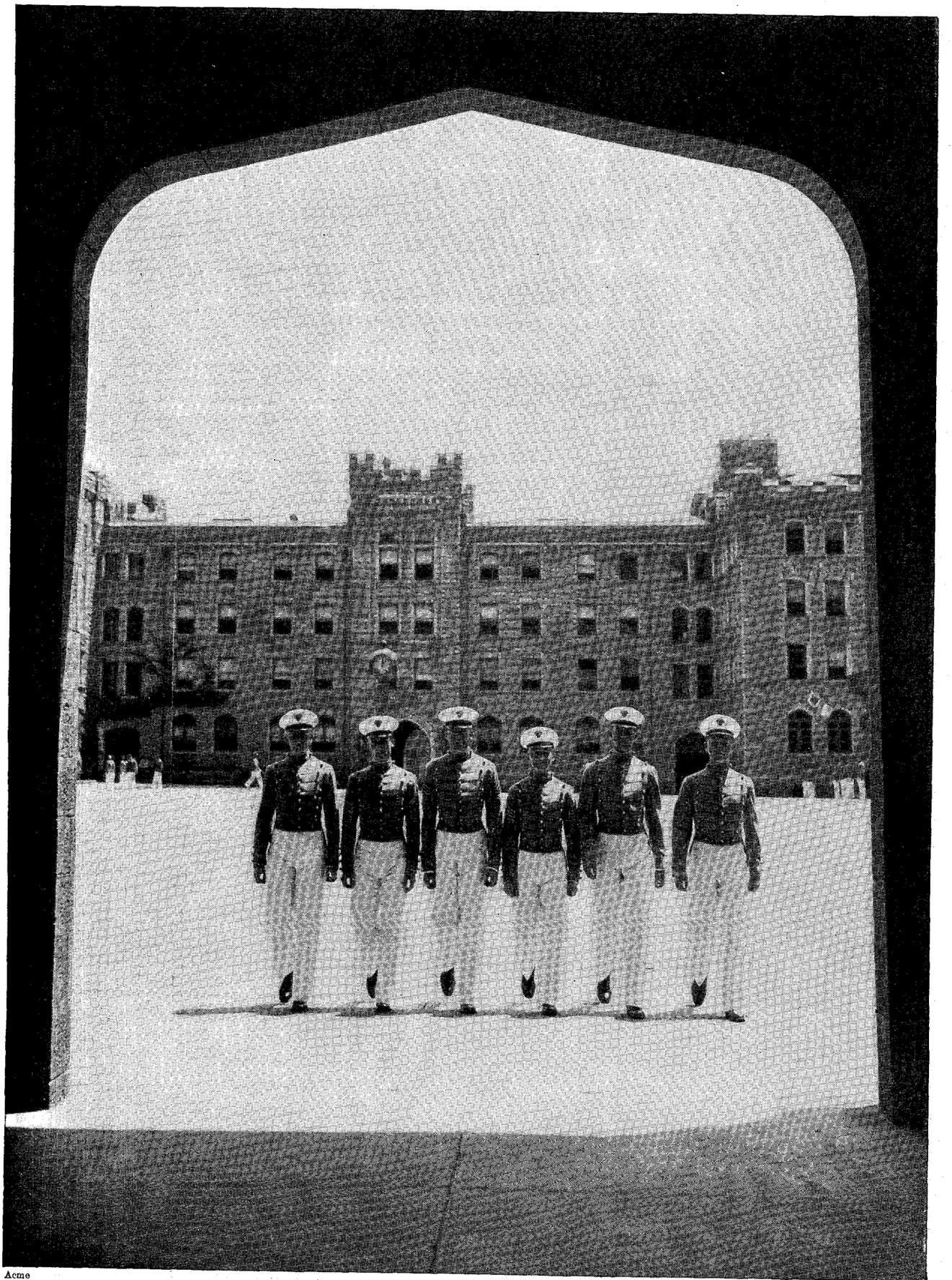
Honor-Men at West Point



Acme

The six honor-men of 1935 graduating class at West Point: Left to right, *John D. Bristor, of Passaic, New Jersey; Donald A. Phelan, of South Norwalk, Connecticut; Aaron E. Harris, of Nampa, Idaho; David H. Gregg, of St. Paul, Minnesota; Albert J. Shower, of Madison, Wisconsin; David C. Wallace, of Richmond, Virginia*

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Filming Sounds of Rare Birds' Songs

Cornell University Scientists Are Penetrating Swamps and Plains of Southwest to Preserve Voices of Unusual Species by Recording Them Before Time Silences Them Forever

Somewhere in the Southwest, this week, an unusual caravan is moving—a party of mud-spattered scientists and two truck-loads of delicate apparatus, bound on one of the strangest of journeys. It is the American Museum of Natural History-Cornell University Ornithological Expedition. Its object is to picture rare and common birds, and record their songs.

The caravan left New York last February, heading for Florida, thence westward through the Southern States and Texas, northward through the Oklahoma Panhandle, into Utah and back into New Mexico and Arizona. The exact location of the caravan now is unknown to authorities at the Museum of Natural History, New York City, or Cornell University. The men of the expedition are too busy recording birds to write about their experiences.

One letter has been received, however, written by Dr. Arthur A. Allen, Professor of Ornithology at Cornell and leader of the group. Doctor Allen wrote in April, from the heart of a swamp in Louisiana. He was prompted to snatch a few moments from his exciting work to notify the authorities that the party had discovered a pair of ivory-billed woodpeckers, among the rarest of North American birds.

These birds have rarely been seen, and never before have they been photographed. The expedition succeeded in obtaining excellent pictures, Doctor Allen reported, as well as complete records of the sounds they make.

The expedition hopes to make as complete a record of the songs of birds of the Southern and Western parts of North America as are in existence for the East.

Songs At Dawn

The routine of the trek is difficult.

During the day the two truck-loads of apparatus are moved to new locations. Everything then must be made ready for instant operation at dawn; the best time to catch bird-songs is before sunrise.

At four o'clock, the scientists are up, ready with the sensitive apparatus. If they have chosen the location well, they may get records of a number of different kinds of birds each morning.

A specially designed truck carries sleeping and living quarters. It has a collapsible platform at the top.

When raised to its greatest height, this platform permits the photographer to have his camera, microphone, and blind twenty feet above ground. He can thus photograph from the level at which the bird is nesting.

Photograph by A. A. Allen, Cornell University

Mr. Brand with his bird-song "mirror"

The sound-recording equipment is carried in a second truck, under the supervision of Paul Kellogg, of Cornell University. The amplifiers for recording the sounds of birds are somewhat different from those used in ordinary sound-recording.

Catching the Song

Considerable experiment was necessary before the designers, Prof. True McLeon and Arthur Stallman, of Ithaca, New York, produced apparatus capable of reproducing faithfully the high-pitched bird-sounds.

Unlike the ordinary microphone, the bird-sound "mike" has its back to the source of the sound. Its sensitive side is located at the focus of a three-foot parabolic reflector, which brings the distant sounds to a point somewhat as a telescope mirror focuses the light of a distant star.

A bird singing as far away as 1,000 feet, if the song is fairly loud, and has good carrying-power, may be recorded. At 400 to 500 feet, the sounds are reproduced clearly and faithfully.

Last week the backer of the expedition, Albert R. Brand, Associate in Ornithology at the American Museum, explained that the sounds are recorded, on a strip of film, by a method similar to that used by one of the large motion-picture companies.

Mr. Brand, who was unable to accompany the expedition because of ill-health, was a pioneer in the recording of bird-sounds, and has recorded the sounds of hundreds of varieties of Eastern birds. (The Literary Digest, July 29, 1933.)

The sound is recorded as a series of straight light lines, like a spectrum, at right angles to the long way of the film. The thickness of the lines is determined by the loudness of the sound, the number of lines to an inch by the pitch. The film travels through the camera at a constant speed of eighteen inches a second.

The number of cycles a second, hence the pitch of the sound, can be learned simply by counting the number of lines to the inch. The accuracy of the measurement is much greater than when the sound merely is judged by the ear.

One of the surprizing discoveries is that the average bird-song, tho of short duration, is made up of a great many notes. The song of the winter wren, lasting only a little more than seven seconds, contains 113 notes, or about sixteen a second.

The ear can not hear these as separate notes. Experienced ornithologists, plotting the song of the winter wren by ear, distinguish only five separate notes.

One song-sparrow's song studied by Mr. Brand lasted only a little more than two seconds, but contained thirty-five separate notes, or seventeen a second. A goldfinch's song, which lasted two and a half seconds, contained twenty-two notes.

Between each of these brief jets of sound there is a distinct period of silence, sometimes lasting about as long as the notes. To the ear the sound seems continuous.

Beyond Human Audibility

Another item is the extremely high pitch of bird-songs. Some notes, in fact, are above the range of audibility of the human ear. The highest note of a human soprano is more than two and a half octaves below the highest note of a bird, and an octave and a half, at least, below the average of bird-songs.

Mr. Brand has found only two birds whose songs come within the human sing ing-range. The horned owl emits notes a about the center of the barytone range The catbird's *mew* falls just above the contralto's high, and about the middle o the soprano's range.

The call of the veery, and the bell-like songs of the thrushes, are above huma register; they are pitched at about th highest notes of the violin.

The highest singer found, so far, is th grasshopper-sparrow. His highest note ha a frequency of 9,141 cycles, correspondin to D eight octaves above middle D of the piano. The average pitch of his song is C eight octaves above middle C.

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Surveying the Week's Science News

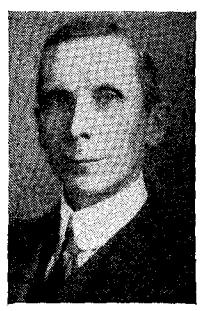
Toronto's Telescope

In 1921, Prof. Clarence Augustus Chant, in one of his popular astronomy lectures at Toronto, declared that Eastern Canada needed a large telescope. Out of the crowd, at the conclusion of the address, stepped David Alexander Dunlap, wealthy geologist and mining lawyer, to inquire what such a telescope might cost.

Three years later, Mr. Dunlap died. His widow decided, in 1926, to build an observatory, dedicating it to his memory. A fortnight ago, Professor Chant's fourteen-year-old dream of a fine mirror for the stars at Toronto came true, on his seventieth birthday. With Professor Chant, as Director, routine observation of the stars began last week at David Dunlap Observatory of the University of Toronto.

The observatory's seventy-four-inch reflecting telescope is the largest in the British Empire, eclipsing the huge reflector of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory at Victoria, British Columbia, by two inches. It was made at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, by the British firm of Grubb, Parsons & Co., but is not all-British: the glass disk for the mirror was cast at Corning, New York, of the same low-expansion type of material as that used in the disk for the forthcoming 200-inch telescope of the California Institute of Technology.

The David Dunlap Observatory also has a nineteen-inch reflecting telescope, made by Dr. R. K. Young, Associate Director and Professor of Astronomy at the University. The large reflector is exceeded in size by only one telescope in the world, the 100-inch at Mt. Wilson Observatory. It will remain second in size for several months, pending completion of the eighty-two-inch telescope of the McDonald Observatory of the University of Texas, to be finished next year.



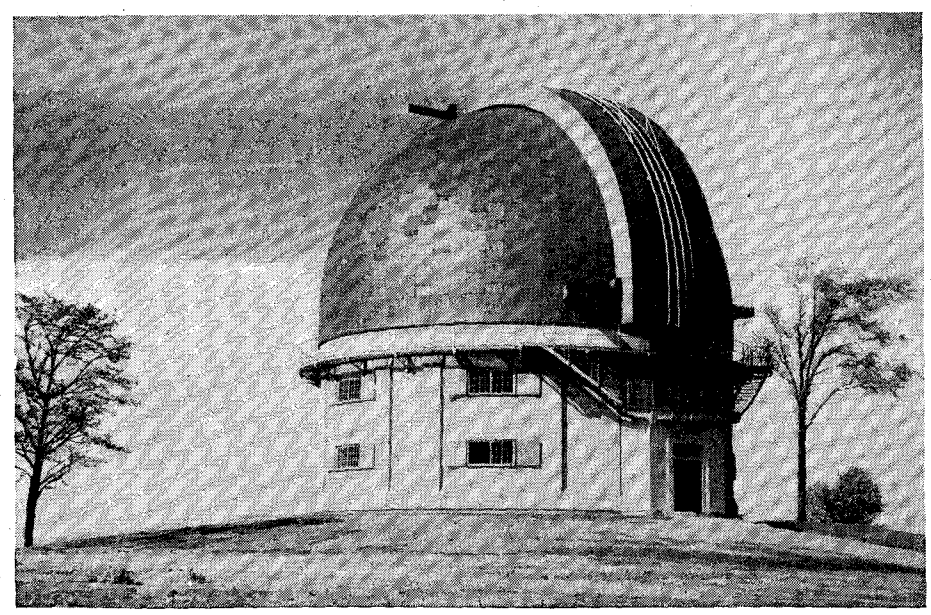
Keystone

Dr. C. A. Chant

Professor Chant will retire at the end of June from his professorship at Toronto, to devote his time to the observatory. He joined the University staff in 1891, became Professor of Astrophysics in 1918. He has been Editor of *The Journal of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada* since 1907.

At seventy, he bears a strong resemblance to John D. Rockefeller, Sr., as he was in his middle age; his nose is long, lips narrow, eyes deeply set. His hobbies are boating and fishing, but in a life devoted almost entirely to astronomy he never has taken much time to enjoy them.

The work of the new observatory has been planned for several years. It will consist of studies of the velocities, temperatures, and densities of stars.



Wide World

The great dome of the David Dunlap Observatory at the University of Toronto

Storm on Mars: Droughts, floods, and queer weather on Earth have their counterparts elsewhere. E. C. Slipher, Astronomer of Lowell Observatory, reported that "unusual weather" is troubling Mars. On that interesting planet the season is about that of Earth's August, but something very like a wide-spread snow-storm has been observed there in the last few days.

Mr. Slipher said that in thirty years of observing the planet, he never has seen anything like it. The polar ice-caps are behaving queerly, too. The southern one is growing rapidly, the northern one isn't melting as it should in late summer.

* * *

Dinitrophenol Dethroned

Two years ago, in *The Journal of the American Medical Association,* Drs. W. C. Cutting, H. G. Mehrtens, and M. L. Tainter announced results of studies with a new drug, *dinitrophenol,* discovered during the War as a by-product in the manufacture of explosives, and known to be capable of producing high fever.

Doctors Cutting, Mehrtens, and Tainter found that this effect was achieved by speeding up metabolism; they suggested, cautiously, that the drug might be used, under closely controlled conditions, in reducing overweight.

A wave of interest followed. Stout persons rushed to try the new medicine as a painless way to reduce. Patent reducing-compounds containing it were put on the market. Then came reports of *dinitrophenol* deaths; some persons had special sensitivity to the drug—instead of losing pounds, they lost their lives.

Last week, in the same journal, Drs. James M. Strang and Frank A. Evans, of Pittsburgh, completed the dethronement of *dinitrophenol* as a weight-reducing agent. They completed exhaustive tests, and reported these findings:

1. The rate of true weight-loss in obesity is determined by the difference between the body's intake and output of energy.

2. The influence of *dinitrophenol* in increasing the output is small in comparison to what may be accomplished in decreasing the intake by even moderate dieting.

3. The practical value of *dinitrophenol* as an aid in weight-reduction therefore is questionable, and, in view of the danger, its wide-spread use for this purpose should be discontinued.

Overweights will groan at this verdict; the announcement of a drug that magically would take off pounds without interfering with the appetite, or the indulgence thereof, came like the fulfilment of a dream. Snatching away the hope is a kind of cruelty that only the obese can fully understand.

* * *

Ancient Surgeon's Troubles: Early this year, fishermen dredged up a remarkable ancient skull a mile or so at sea off the Southeastern Coast of England. This relic, called the "Ovingdean Skull," has just been examined by Dr. T. Wilson Parry, British anthropologist, who noted that on both sides, just beyond the forehead, squarish holes had been scraped by the sharp stone tools of some prehistoric surgeon.

Judging by similar operations among modern savage tribes, the operation was intended to alleviate headache, epilepsy, or some other disease supposedly caused by "demons" inside the skull.

The interesting point is that this operation was almost a success. The bone began to heal nicely, but, after a few weeks, germs got in, and the patient died. Other prehistoric surgeons have had better luck: a few ancient skulls have been found in which holes made by stone scrapers had healed completely.

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The Theater: Midstream in 1935

Threatened by Films and Radio, Weakened by Mounting Losses in Writing and Acting Talent, the Drama Blandly Ignores the Dark and Troublous Days Ahead

The American theater, through the five years beginning with the onset of the depression, has been coasting on momentum gathered through a century of vivid growth and progress. For 100 years, through depressions large and small, through three wars, the native drama never faltered, never fell upon a year in which, in some direction, it did not reach sturdier, healthier proportions.

Through the years it gathered size, strength, talent, and intellectual power. For the last three years of that century, ending in or about January, 1930, it resolved all these things into one giddy, reckless spree which ended when, suddenly and painfully, the talking-films stopped lisping, and the guardian "angels" went into the bread-lines, their fortunes gone.

No single man of substance in the professional make-up of the theater did anything in the following five years to indicate that his realization of trouble and wreckage commanded action.

One man, Arthur Hopkins, gave the matter some sage thought, made some intelligent, warning speeches, but no person rose to join with him in a move to safeguard the future of the theater. He alone realized a change had to come in the theater's point of view, in its financial structure, in its service to the customers.

A Critical Time

The momentum now is about ended. A critical time has come, and, unless there is some muscle-work accomplished, in which squeamishness will not be a virtue, the American drama will be left sprawling in its own vain tears.

A few years ago, timidly, apologetically, radio leased a theater in the midst of New York's cluster of playhouses. It opened its doors to the public, inviting people to come in and make an audience for radio artists as they broadcast.

It was not many weeks before a fee could have been charged, and it was not many months before radio operated four theaters in the drama reservation, operated them openly, defiantly. Two of these were theaters which, for years, had been prize-seats for drama, two of them were in the two best side-streets off Broadway, one street renowned for its musical comedy successes, the other for its dramatic and comedy hits.

The golden street was Forty-fifth Street between Broadway and Eighth Avenue, one short block which, at one time, and for a space of several weeks, contained nine smashing successes out of ten possible theaters. Forty-fifth Street now has a radio theater at one end, a cartoon-film theater at the other, and a great many large, unrelieved headaches in between.

Keystone

The angular groove in Manhattan: Broadway, where the theater is facing ownership by motion-pictures and radio

As the talking-films have grown in stature and maturity, they have become bolder and bolder in their raids on the theater's talent. First they took recognized, reliable players, took them with a dip of the hat in apology.

After a while, they forgot to make the gesture of apology, and simply took the actors. The actors, it ought to be noted, made no frantic struggles when tapped for Hollywood. Next to stick out their wrists for the golden handcuffs of film-land were dramatists, then song-writers, then directors.

Now even some of the best theatrical producers look wistfully toward the sun in the West, and hope desperately that some picture-studio will find a job for them. Scene-designers, costumers, dance-directors, even chorus girls and electricians, have been lured away from the theater.

The Idol of Hollywood

Robert Edmond Jones, one of the most able and imaginative of the drama's scenic artists, is the present idol of Hollywood because of his remarkable sense of color. He is being rewarded fabulously for competent aid in making full-color films.

The road, that dusty, twisting, gamblers' pike, for decades a source of fortune and heart-break for the theater, now is little more than heart-break. Miss Katharine Cornell, Miss Eva Le Gallienne, Miss Helen Hayes, and George M. Cohan braved it in recent months, and, because of the stunning superiority of their wares, managed to come back whole-skinned, and with a mite of profit.

Others, daring the same path with less attractive plays, came back limping and bruised, broke and disillusioned. Radio, motion-pictures, and the comforts of the modern home, conspired to keep prospective hinterland audiences away from the drama's offerings.

Having helped itself to everything else in the legitimate theater, the motion-picture, of late, has begun to feel hunger for the ownership of the theater itself. A few years ago one company put up $30,000 to make a stage-production. The production was a success, and the company decided it would, from time to rare time, help worthy plays along in a similar way.

Others, more courageous and impetuous, dazzled by this new form of amusement participation, jumped right in. For two years the shrill cries of sudden pain filled the air of Broadway. One film-company after another chose the wrong plays to back.

During the season just ended, the Messrs. Warner Brothers decided the time was right for a renewed financial interest in plays. They backed, during the season, three. One a modest production, one a furious success and one still in the balance. Their success has been a powerful shot in the arm for Hollywood.

An Astonishing Result

The astonishing result is that, already, for next season, no less than twenty productions have obtained backing from the films. Customarily, there are 120 plays produced in a season, give or take five. This means that, without scratching around for a single nickel, one play in every six next season will have ample, generous, financial backing. By September, when the new season begins to take form actively, this may be raised to thirty plays, or one in every four.

The drama's managers take this California money joyfully. They appear not to realize that every dollar of it is another chain around the theater.

Slowly, inexorably, the native drama is becoming a subsidiary of the motion-pictures, and, when television becomes a practical fact, at a date certainly not distant, what little is left of the independent theater will become a possession of radio.

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Pepper Martin, fleet-footed St. Louis Cardinal, says: "Camels are mild—don't cut down my speed or wind."

Reggie McNamara, "Iron Man" bike racer, adds: "I've smoked Camels for ten years—showing that Camels don't get the wind." And Reggie is backed up by Leo Sexton, Olympic shot-put record holder; Craig Wood, the golf star; and Susan Vilas, of swimming fame!

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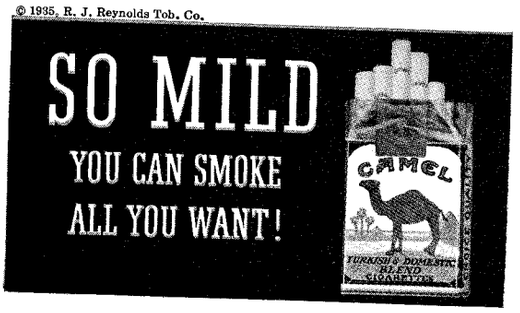

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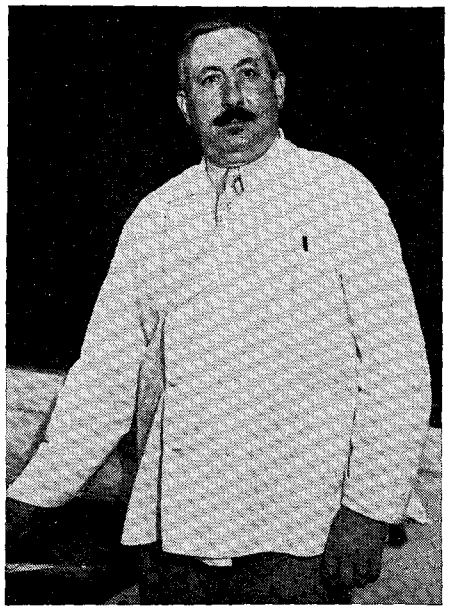
Famed Chefs Enjoy Wives' Simple Cooking

Many Maestri of the Range Have Taught Spouses Their Culinary Art, Hence Some Famous Pièces de Résistance *Have Originated in Home-Kitchen Experiments*



Jacques Gesell

Think for a moment of the *chefs de cuisine* of important American hotels. All day long they sit in their white-tiled domains, planning elaborate menus, tasting delicate sauces, perhaps even adding a personal flourish to some difficult *pièce de résistance*. Their word is law to everyone on the inside of the dining-room doors; in reverence are their commands carried out by under-cooks who hope, some day, to achieve the knowledge and skill of the masters.

Bearing all this in mind, it is interesting to speculate on the domestic lot of the *chef de cuisine*. What happens in his kitchen at home? Does his wife cook for him, and, if so, is he critical? Does he do his own cooking after a hard day in the hotel-kitchen, or does he hire a professional cook? They are intriguing questions. Here are some of the answers.

Home-Cooking Theory

Start with the chef of a hotel which has been famous for its food for more than seventy-five years—the Parker House in Boston. Giovanni Bonello has helped maintain that reputation for twenty-odd years, and is still going strong. Bonello says that he has been teaching his wife to cook for a score of years, and that now she is "pretty good"—good enough to suit his exacting taste.

He sometimes pitches in and helps cook Sunday dinner, but, otherwise, is content to keep out of the kitchen. Incidentally, Bonello claims that it is impossible for any housewife, or even a professional cook in a private family, to equal the dishes prepared in a first-class hotel, because equipment of the proper kind plays such an important part in the preparation of any dish. So much for the home-cooking theory.

The next chef interviewed was the artist who tickles the palates of Waldorf-Astoria patrons in New York. And an artist he turned out to be, even to temperament. First he refused to answer the questions, and, when he did unbend, it was only on the promise that his name would not be mentioned. So be it. There is nothing to report except that he has very few meals at home. The cooking at home is done by a professional. Outside of the hotel, he prefers simple dishes.

Jacques Gesell, who directs the destinies of the Hotel New Yorker kitchens, has his wife cook for him at home. Her best dish is Irish stew—plain, old-fashioned, substantial Irish stew. And, after a whole day of preparing elaborate dishes with rich sauces, Gesell says stew tastes pretty fine to him. His thirteen-year-old daughter has shown no culinary tendencies yet, but her heritage is displayed by her extraordinary appreciation of foods!

The next chef is quite a surprize, because she is a woman. Yes, a woman chef in a large New York hotel—the Lexington, and her name is Miss Charlotte Field. She lives at the hotel, so, in a sense, she does her own cooking, altho she admits that the fuss and bother of preparing a meal is likely to detract from the pleasure of eating it.

Enjoys Dining Out

Miss Field enjoys dining out at other hotels and restaurants, not only for a change of environment, but to find out what her fellow chefs are doing. If she were married, says Miss Field, she would not care to have her husband cook for her.

Hans Letsch, chef of the Hotel St. George in Brooklyn, was quite emphatic when asked whether he cooked at home. "Most certainly not," he replied. "After a day in the kitchen, where thousands of meals are prepared, I am ready to enjoy a meal cooked by my wife. I taught her how to cook, and am content with the simple, but satisfying meals, that she makes."

On special occasions, Letsch prepares dinner, a special one which he can turn out in fifteen minutes. The main dish is a *Filet Goulash* which is made by cutting fillet-steak into cubes, adding onion flavor, sliced mushrooms, Worcestershire sauce, salt, pepper, and paprika. This is sautéd and takes but ten minutes. While this is on the stove, Letsch prepares his fruit salad, French-fried potatoes, and coffee.

"No self-respecting chef talks shop on his day off," claims Hilaire Krumnacker, head chef at the Stevens, in Chicago. "I spend most of my time at the hotel, and when I'm home, I'm glad to stay out of the kitchen.

"When I married, I had to teach my wife how to cook. Now she has become as skilful as I am. She often makes discoveries and teaches me new recipes which I use at the hotel." The bane of his existence, says Chef Krumnacker, are guests at his home who, invariably, turn the conversation to food and cooking, when he is trying his best to forget them.

Miss Charlotte Field

In Detroit there are two chefs, each of whom asserts that his wife is the best cook in the world. John Coumeig, of the Book-Cadillac, observes that most chefs' wives can make certain dishes much better than their husbands when the latter work with small quantities of food. Coumeig puts himself unequivocally on record as thinking that his helpmate's dishes taste better to him than anything he has ever eaten.

George Chabris, of the Fort Shelby, on the other hand, wishes no scintilla of a doubt left in any one's mind, so he says, very simply: "My wife is the best cook in the world."

Talking Shop

Nicholas Marchitelli, of Washington's Mayflower, has few meals at home, but those are cooked by his wife. When there are guests, however, he helps with a more elaborate menu. Without humorous intent, Marchitelli advises that Mrs. M. prepares his breakfast—which consists of one cup of coffee. Conventional meal-times mean nothing to him, because he tastes and sips all day long. Marchitelli is one chef who likes to talk shop. When he dines out he never orders from the menu. He asks the head waiter what is recommended, and then delights in discussing the preparation before he permits the dish to be served.

Marcel Martin, of the Brown Hotel, at Louisville, Kentucky, thinks his wife is a wonderful cook, altho he hastens to add that most of her skill has been acquired under his direction. Chef Martin prefers to prepare fancy dishes for his patrons, and eat simple ones at home.

The famous St. Charles kitchens, in New Orleans, are supervised by Clifford Delaune. Asked if he employed a professional cook at home, Chef Delaune was quick to answer, "Never since I married. My wife would resent it."

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Coin-Collection Numbers 40,000 Pieces

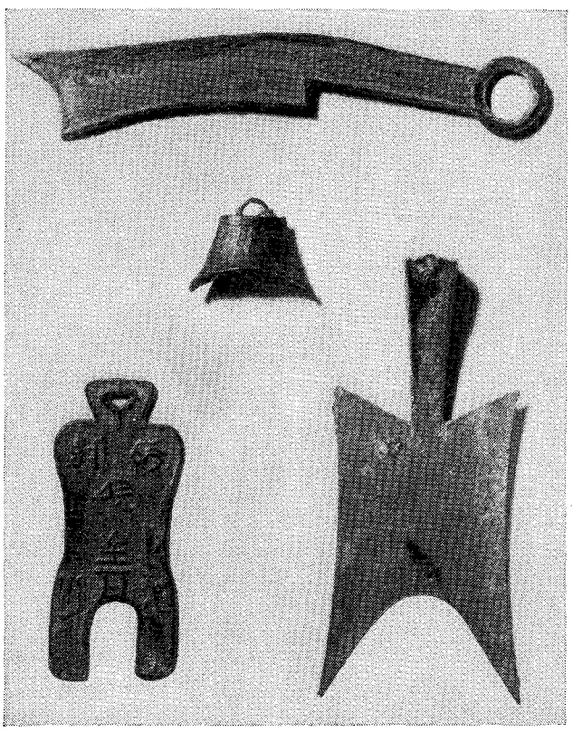
Chase National Bank Has Noteworthy Exhibit of Modern and Ancient Moneys, Including a Hundred-Pound Stone Disk, Worth a Canoe, or Wife, on the Island of Yap

Money can be a sordid subject, and coin-collecting a dull one, but the Chase National Bank Collection of Moneys of the World is neither. That is because the moneys on display are the most unorthodox in the world, as well as the most comprehensive.

Fifty years ago, when Farran Zerbe, Curator of the Collection, was a newsboy, he found, among one day's receipts, a French fifty-centime piece which someone had given him instead of a dime. A bank-teller explained to him that it was a foreign coin, and this opened to the youth a new world. From that time on, Mr. Zerbe devoted his life to collecting not only every-day coins and bills from every corner of the world, but, also, all the trick-money and "commodity-money" used as mediums of exchange.

Some years ago, Mr. Zerbe sold his voluminous collection to the Chase National Bank, which houses it in New York and welcomes visitors. Only the bank and Mr. Zerbe know the value of the collection, and they're not telling.

As for the exhibit itself, the Spanish Milled Dollar, equivalent to eight reals, and known in history, and fiction, as the "Piece of Eight," is as good a place as any to start. Because the two-real piece was scarce, the dollar was cut apart, a quarter-section equaling two reals. Hence the present reference to a twenty-five-cent piece as "two-bits." Most American money, in the early days, was based on the Spanish dollar, which accounted for the printing of odd-sized denominations like 12½c., 6¼c., *etc.*



Chase National Bank Collection of Moneys of the World

Early Chinese coins, known as "knife," "bell," "dress," and "spade" money, used about 1500 B.C.

Biblical Coins

Then, there are a couple of Biblical coins—the shekel and the lepton, known as the "Widow's Mite," because its value was infinitesimal, and was usually the widow's contribution to the treasury of the synagog.

Henry VIII was known as "Old Copper Nose," for the reason that he debased his coins to such an extent that the silver wore off quickly and the sovereign's nose in copper shone right through. Peter the Great, of Russia, put a tax on beards, and, soon, there was a special coin to pay the tax, which came to be known as beard-money.

The entire history of the United States may almost be traced from the various specimens of money, from the currency issued by the Continental Congress to the scrip used by various communities during the recent bank-holiday. There are examples of greenbacks, the "wildcat" notes issued by banks between 1820 and 1860, the Confederate money, and the simulated bills issued during the bitter Bryan campaign. These certificates professed to show that the National Democratic Bank would pay bearer four years of depression.

The most famous coin of Colonial times, the Pine-tree Shilling, is on exhibit, and, altho it is known that these coins were minted for thirty years, the same date—1652—is on all of them. In the early days some of the States printed money in two languages, because of the large foreign settlements. Thus, Louisiana turned out bills in English and French, and Pennsylvania in English and German.

In the collection are several imperfect United States bills. These notes represent errors in print which have slipped into circulation. For instance, there is on display a $2 note with a $1 back.

A $1 silver certificate of 1896 has portraits of George and Martha Washington on either side, and legend has it that the bill was withdrawn on the ground that no "one" should come between man and wife.

The "King of American Rarities" is the silver dollar of 1804, only fourteen of which are known to exist. One explanation for its scarcity is that the entire output of that year had been sent to China for Navy pay-rolls, and the bullion went down with the ship in a storm.

Probably the most interesting feature of the collection is the amazing "trick-money," which, in various parts of the world at various times, has been made of stone, pearl, wood, rubber, leather, glass, tin, pewter, porcelain, sheepskin, clay, lead, grass, and cloth, in addition to the forms which are familiar in these times.

The Island of Yap uses stone disks, perforated in the center for carrying on a pole. A Yap coin, thirty inches in diameter, and weighing more than 100 pounds, is good for 10,000 coconuts, an eighteen-foot canoe, or a wife. Sweden used to coin an $8 copper piece, 12″ x 24″, and weighing thirty-one pounds . . . a sample of that change reposes in the Collection.

Emergencies have always given rise to weird types of money. Since the recent depression wooden nickels, sheepskin bills, scrip good in exchange for services and commodities, have been issued. Pioneer communities have created their own types of money, such as the rock-salt of Northern Russia, where the scarcity of salt put a premium on the mineral; and the red woodpecker-scalps of Indian days, which the aborigines valued more highly than their cherished wampum because that particular specie usually perched out of range of their bows and arrows.

Indian Money

The white men were able to shoot the birds and trade the brilliant scalps for anything they wanted from the Indians. In connection with this type of "pioneer money," it is interesting to speculate whether the new colonists which the Government is sending to Alaska will follow in the footsteps of earlier settlers and find their own medium of exchange.

An unfailing source of wonder are copies of the famous check for one cent, drawn by Henry Ford, right next to one for $146,000,000, paid for an automobile company.

The special check made up for Lindbergh's $25,000 prize-money, and a Braille-draft, signed by Helen Keller, also deserve mention.

Altogether, there are 40,000 pieces in the Chase Bank Collection, the fame of which has spread all over the world, and which is visited by about 15,000 people every year.

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Presbyterian Fundamentalists Again Defeated

Unseating of Three of Their Commissioners at Cincinnati General Assembly Focuses Attention on Doctrinal Schism as Southern and Northern Wings of Church Expedite Unity

Three Fundamentalist ministers journeyed to Cincinnati as commissioners, or delegates, to the 147th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. They were unseated in ninety minutes after their credentials were put in question.

The challenges against the three—the Rev. H. McAllister Griffiths and the Rev. Merril T. MacPherson, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Carl McIntire, of Collingswood, New Jersey—were based on their refusal to resign from the Independent Board of Presbyterian Foreign Missions, as ordered by the General Assembly of 1934. The Rev. Dr. J. Gresham Machen, who had refused to obey a similar order, is under suspension as a minister until his case is finally adjudicated.

The order of the General Assembly of last year, calling for the dissolution of the unofficial board, was upheld, and petitions to end disciplinary actions brought against those failing to sever connections with it were denied. Instead, the Assembly directed that a special committee of nine investigate allegations of "flagrant examples of utter contempt" for the Church Constitution in the Philadelphia and Chester (Pennsylvania) Presbyteries, where the Machen controversy originated.

Acme

The Rev. Dr. J. Gresham Machen, left, *and the Rev. H. McAllister Griffiths*

Decision Delayed

A minority in those two Presbyteries had charged the accused ministers with "perversion of the Presbyterian system of government . . . stirring up strife, promoting party spirit and schism, with all their deplorable consequences." The Permanent Judicial Council of the Assembly held the Synod of Pennsylvania was justified in delaying a decision on the status of Doctor Machen, Fundamentalist leader, and one of the profoundest Biblical students in the Church.

Dr. Joseph A. Vance

The recalcitrant ministers in the two Pennsylvania Presbyteries were characterized by the retiring Moderator, the Rev. Dr. William Chalmers Covert, as "a small group of earnest, but rebellious, men," whose Independent Board of Foreign Missions "is based upon the conviction that great missionary leaders like Robert Speer, an outstanding man in modern Protestantism, and one of the greatest Christians of our times, with other regular Mission Board leaders, are unsound, unscriptural, and contradicting the Gospel of Christ; and that the great Mission Board that they and others are leading are propagating principles contrary to the Gospel of Christ."

From one of Cincinnati's pulpits, Doctor Machen, who was an observer at the Assembly, said: "The Constitution of the Church is Christian, but the machinery of the Church is dominated by Modernism." He recited that "in the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, this battle between Christianity and Modernism is particularly intense.

"Attempts are constantly being made to obscure the conflict. The words 'no doctrinal issue' are used so indiscriminately by those in charge of the ecclesiastical machinery that one would think overhead might be saved by just putting them on a phonograph and letting it run.

"Certainly every man who has the slightest insight knows, despite these absurd protestations to the contrary, that there is a doctrinal issue, that that doctrinal issue is an issue between two irreconcilable adversaries." To observers it seemed that the die was cast, that Presbyterians would split again.

The General Assembly was attended by nearly 1,000 commissioners representing 289 Presbyteries in forty-six State Synods. The ends of the earth were represented in the persons of forty missionaries from China, India, Persia, Africa, South America, and Mexico.

New Moderator

Out of five candidates, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Anderson Vance, of Detroit, President of the Board of National Missions, was elected Moderator to succeed Doctor Covert. Born in Sullivan County, Tennessee, on November 17, 1864, Doctor Vance was ordained in 1888.

He has held pastorates in Louisville, Baltimore, Chicago, and Detroit, and has been Moderator of the Baltimore, Chicago, and Detroit Presbyteries, and formerly was President of the Detroit Federation of Churches. His brother, the Rev. Dr. James Isaac Vance, of Nashville, Tennessee, is a leader in the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. (Southern).

With an eye to Church union, the Assembly sanctioned a plan of cooperation with its Southern sister whereby ministers in areas where both Churches exist may hold membership in both denominations. By this arrangement, if it becomes effective, a pastor of either denomination, in any community where the two overlap, may be a member of and represent both denominations.

Program for Society

With little debate, the Assembly adopted a program of social welfare which included subordination of the profit motive in business; insurance against old age and unemployment; abolition of child labor, and condemnation of lynching. It approved a provision seeking the elimination of advertising from Sunday radio programs, and directed the Board of Christian Education to give wide publicity to such motion-pictures as may be worthy of commendation.

Previous deliverances on peace, recognition and maintenance of free speech, the right of employers and employees to unite in organizations of their own choosing, and fair and adequate wages for labor were reaffirmed.

A petition from a Presbytery in New York State to eliminate from the Church confession of faith a phrase asserting Christians "may now, under the New Testament, wage war upon just and necessary occasions," was referred to a committee for a year's study. The petition had the backing of conscientious objectors to war.

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Mexico's "Blood-Drenched Altars"

It Is Not the "Terrorization" of the Church, but "Threatened Destruction of Family Rights" That Most Appalls Catholic Bishop

Wide World

Mexico City police using tear-gas to break up a "silent" demonstration of Catholics protesting against the closing of churches

"Looking back over the twenty years I have known of this Mexican Terror, I find in me the same feeling of stupor, the same difficulty of realization [as that known by Madame de Staël when she looked back over the Terror of the French Revolution]. But it is not Mexico's blood-drenched altars that appall me most. It is the invasion of the home, and the threatened destruction of the rights of the family, forerunning inevitable ruin to the State and nation, as well as a universal evil example."

So remarked the Most Rev. Francis Clement Kelley, Bishop of Oklahoma City and Tulsa, in "Blood-Drenched Altars" (Bruce Publishing Company, Milwaukee), a vivid, disturbing book about Mexico's "crucifixion" of the Christian faith. For tho the persecutory laws are directed chiefly against the Roman Catholic Church, Church of 95 per cent. of the Mexican people, the effort is—and a successful result would be—to wipe out all religion and erect a State on a substructure of atheism.

The Peril to Religion

Read in conjunction with Dr. Charles S. Macfarland's book, "Chaos in Mexico" (Harper & Brothers) [THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 1], it gives the reader a clear insight into the peril to religion below the Rio Grande.

The book was written at fever-heat in eight weeks. But, during a score of years, the author had familiarized himself with conditions in the neighboring State. Bishop Kelley offers a background for his study with a rapid glance at Spain, the Aztecs, the coming of the conquering Cortez, colonization, and fruitful evangelization.

In 1810 came the revolt of Hidalgo against Spain, and resultant independence. Thence on, it is a story of one revolution after another, of Constitution following Constitution, of the faithful suffering for their faith.

All lead to Calles who appears now as the archfiend behind the persecution which has reduced the Catholic Church to a remnant, and made of all religion a butt for blasphemy. Tho Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles violated the antireligious laws by being married by a priest, and by permitting other acts of faith in his own household, he is the "Iron Man" of the persecution.

He is "Iron," however, only "in the sense that he is a mechanical man, moved by a current of power to which he must be attached. The strong levers, pulleys, wheels, and wires are his. The current is not. It is the idea of Weishaupt, of Rousseau, of Marx, generated in the laboratory of the foreign radical, and sent to him over the wire of the Mexican lodges."

An Apt Illustration

Bishop Kelley provides an apt illustration of what would happen if Mexican laws were in force in the United States, and were applied to a Protestant denomination. For illustration he selects the Methodist Episcopal Church because of its large membership.

It would not be permitted to own any building. All Methodist colleges would be confiscated and closed. No Methodist body could receive any legacy for support of its work. No Methodist clergyman could direct, or even teach, in a college, or school.

To utter a prayer at any meeting would make the meeting illegal. No burial services could be recited over the grave of a Methodist.

No Methodist clergyman could use a religious form in officiating at a marriage. All children born to Methodist parents would belong, not to them, but to the State. In short, there would be no Methodist Church.

"Conditions in Mexico are not, then, alone a challenge to the Catholic Church," writes Bishop Kelley. "They do not constitute an exclusively Catholic problem. They are, first and foremost, a challenge to justice, and the moral law of nature. They are, secondly, a challenge to Christian civilization."

Honorary Degrees

Should Be Awarded More Sparingly, College Trustee Insists

The head of an institution of higher education was walking the deck of a cruising steamer with the wife of another passenger. Suddenly the husband pounced upon them, and exclaimed: "Aha, now I have caught you!"

When the astonished educator asked the husband what he intended to do about it, the husband replied: "You can either give me $5,000, or an honorary degree." The embarrassed educator answered that if his accuser could spell the name of the degree he wanted, the matter would be considered.

The instance was one of several of the sort recited by Dr. Irving Husted Berg to show that honorary degrees often are bestowed as the result of just such a hold-up—of pressure or of bartering. Doctor Berg was addressing a forum of trustees of higher institutions of learning at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania; he is a trustee of Lafayette and New York University.

He also is Pastor of the Fort Washington Collegiate Reformed Church, New York City, and Chaplain of New York University. He urged that fewer honorary degrees and more rigid requirements should be the rule of colleges and universities in bestowing these much-coveted honors. "One can almost visualize," he said, "a veritable breadline of applicants for doctorial relief."

Pressure a Hindrance

Among all the universities with which he corresponded on the subject, Doctor Berg found that only one had the courage to state frankly that pressure, whether from within or without the university, was a hindrance, rather than a help, in the attainment of an honorary degree. Doctor Berg urged the elimination of all pressure and a stiffening of morale in bestowing these extracurricular honors.

"It ought to be absolutely impossible," he said, "for any man to buy a degree at any respectable institution in the country. . . . Granting considerably fewer degrees of this character, and on very much stronger reasons, is it not possible," he asked, "that the recognition of achievement in education, and the promise of usefulness in relation to education, are really the main reason for an educational institution to honor its alumni, or other outstanding citizens?

"It requires more courage and vision than perhaps has always been displayed, but the time ought to be at hand when an honorary degree will be something of which neither the recipient nor the donor has cause to be ashamed."

Remedies which seem to Doctor Berg worthy of consideration include stricter regulations, and higher ideals. He suggested some system of alumni awards which would satisfy the natural yearning of the alumni for recognition, since "there are lots of men in the alumni body who are quite worthy of recognition by the college, but are not really suitable material for honorary degrees. A great deal of this pressure would be relieved if some such system were adopted."

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By the Way

By act of the National Assembly, Turkey has adopted Sunday as the weekly day of rest. Friday, previously observed in this respect, is said to have been chosen by Mohammed as the day for obligatory gatherings in memory of the creation of man. Also, he wished to differentiate his followers from the Christians, and the Jews.

* * *

The municipal bathing-suits handed out at Boston's public beaches—they were equipped with knee-length skirts—were so old-fashioned that women and girls refused to wear them.

This has led Councilor Albert L. Fish to introduce an order, asking that women bathers at city beaches be supplied with "modern, up-to-date bathing-suits, preferably the 1935 model suits, so designed that the far-famed pulchritude and charm of our Boston girls may be unimpeded by a type of bathing-suit reminiscent of the gay 'nineties."

* * *

"No hoodlums can play on this team—only gentlemen," said Frank D. Whipp, Illinois prison official. He had just suspended two infielders, and two outfielders, of a convict baseball-team for swearing at umpires.

* * *

Hoeing onions, Ralph Rinaldo found romance. Tired of sleeping in the Municipal Lodging House, in New York City, he enlisted for Camp LaGuardia, the city's "human repair-shop" for homeless men, to study agriculture. On Saturday nights he went to dances at the parish-hall of St. Columba's Roman Catholic Church, at Chester. There he met Mary Sarafino, pretty dark-haired daughter of a farmer who specialized in raising celery, and onions. Mary liked the ambitious young man, and persuaded her father to give him a job. Result: a permanent job and wedding-bells. Stanley Howe, Secretary to Mayor LaGuardia, was best man. From the men in the camp came wedding-presents of a goat, a sheep, and a pig.

* * *

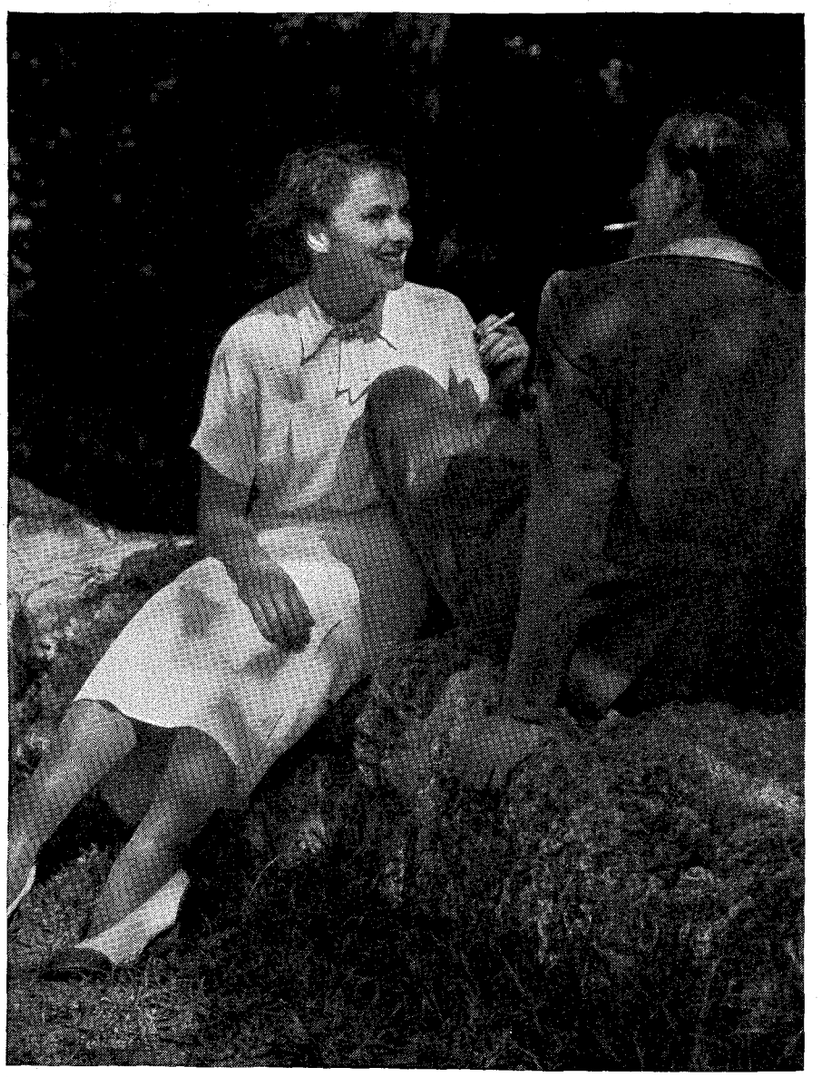
After cracksmen had robbed the Zoo safe of $1,053, John T. Millen, Superintendent of the Municipal Zoo, in Detroit, Michigan, announced that, hereafter, the safe would be placed, at night, in the lions' den. Then he issued an invitation to burglars to "come and get it."

* * *

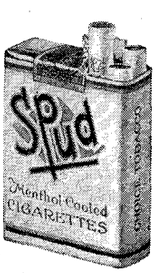
An attempt to do a Lady Godiva act up Broadway, New York City, ended in the woman's arrest twenty-five minutes after she started. Wrapped in a blanket, she was taken to a police station, and held on a charge of disorderly conduct. In court she was held in $50 bail for a hearing later. The woman said she was observing the anniversary of the ride of Lady Godiva through the streets of Coventry, England, in 1040, as a protest against high taxes. The New York imitator had on only a diaphanous band round her waist and a pair of sandals.

In the good old summer-time

It's lazy time. Lots of outdoors. Lots of smoking, when you're hot enough without it. It's a grand time to strike up a partnership with Spud. Spud is fast becoming America's playtime cigarette—for two good reasons. Its gift of a fresh, cool, clean-tasting mouth. And the way it brings out the best in smooth, mellow tobaccos—just as skilful cooling brings out the best in wine.



CORK TIP or PLAIN



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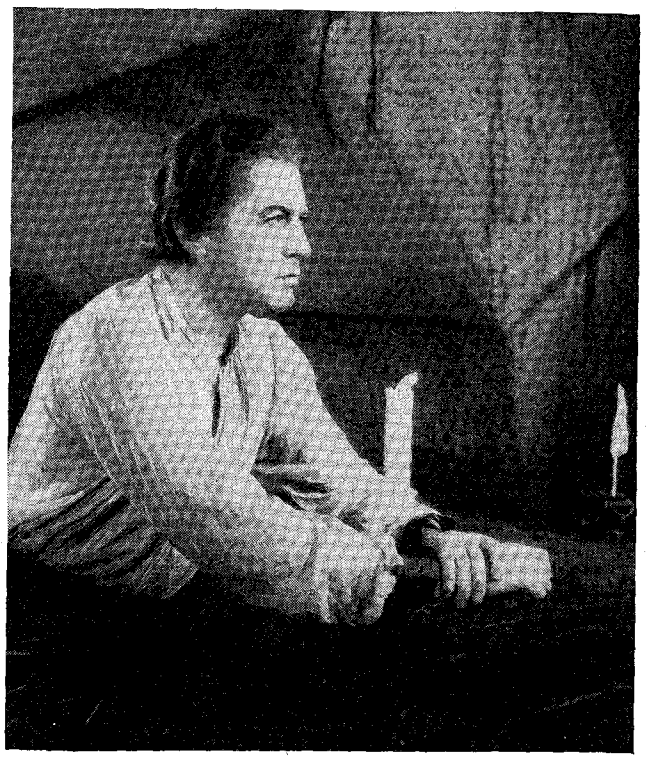
ON THE CURRENT SCREEN

For some time now it has been evident that the British cinema is a competitor worthy of Hollywood's best efforts. A mastery of motion-picture technique, coupled with uniformly excellent acting, and a distinctive treatment of material, have made the importations from the British Isles bulk large in the screen-offerings of a season.

Not all of them are as outstanding as "The Man Who Knew Too Much," but few, indeed, are to be dismissed as inconsequential.

"The Loves of a Dictator" (AAA) illustrates, to a remarkable degree, the enormous strides forward taken by English screen-production in the last few years, while emphasizing several of the problems still confronting it. On the whole it is a handsome and brilliantly acted costume-romance.



Clive Brook in "The Loves of a Dictator"

Dealing with a little-known period of emergent democracy, against the background of eighteenth century Denmark, it manages, in a remarkable degree, to make both the subject-matter, and principals, dramatically engrossing.

Where the work falters is in its lack of a defined pace. In common with many of its predecessors, it moves leisurely through its exposition, devoting rather too much time to insignificant episodes.

A fine balance is maintained between the pageantry of court-life in the reign of King Christian VII, and the personal tragedy which overtakes the King's counselor, Count von Struensee.

But, if the latter is moving, it is likely that this balance will be regretted. Certainly a more effective climax could have been achieved by a slight rearrangement of material, and a quickening of tempo.

Rise of a Doctor

The narrative follows the sensational rise of Struensee, from a provincial doctor in Germany, to chief statesman in a rebellious Denmark. With prophetic vision, he foresees trouble with Christian's subjects, reduces taxes, frees serfs, and endears himself to the King and his unhappy English wife, Queen Caroline Matilda. Altho he refuses to enter into a liaison with the latter, he becomes suspect, and the Queen Dowager, Juliana Maria, and scheming nobles, bring about his imprisonment and execution.

Clive Brook is extraordinarily good as Struensee, making the character credible and compelling, and guiding the film through its romantic interludes with fine restraint. The lovely Madeleine Carroll makes an appealing and poignant portrait of the Queen, while Emlyn Williams is superb as the weak-willed but well-meaning monarch.

Nicholas J. Hannen, Helen Haye, and Frank Cellier manage the chief supporting rôles with clean-cut artistry.

Victor Saville, the director, and Benn W. Levy, who shaped the story to the screen, must assume responsibility for most of the work's defects. In many instances the former has sacrificed the emotional qualities in the entertainment for sumptuous pictorial effects, while Mr. Levy has left his narrative partially unresolved, and, sometimes, unmotivated.

Nevertheless they have collaborated on an extremely interesting, and, often, arresting screen-drama, which adds definitely to the prestige of British motion-pictures.

* * *

As actor and writer, respectively, Mr. Brook and Mr. Levy are as well known to Hollywood and Broadway as to their native cinema and theater. Born in London, his mother an opera-singer, Brook was destined for a barrister's career; but a loss in family fortune removed him from school.

At fifteen he was assistant secretary at the Colonial Club in London, had attended the famous Polytechnic School, and appeared in amateur theatricals. He had been a reporter and short-story writer, and developed into an excellent violinist when the War broke out. He fought at Vimy Ridge, was wounded in a mine explosion at Messines, and left the British Army with a major's commission for gallantry in action.

He turned to the professional theater and appeared in Sir Alfred Butt's "Fair and Warmer." In Basil Dean's production, "Over Sunday," he and his future wife, Mildred Evelyn, met in the leading rôles. His first picture in Hollywood was supporting Betty Compson in "Woman to Woman"; but his outstanding success was the male lead in Noël Coward's "Cavalcade." Now appearing in both American and English films, he plays excellent tennis, is a fine horseman, and retains music and writing as hobbies.

A fellow Londoner, dapper, urbane, candid, Mr. Levy is a dramatist when he is not directing a play or writing a scenario. Educated in London's county schools, he studied liberal arts at Oxford, and discovered a talent for writing. His first play, "This Woman Business," was produced at London in 1925. Next followed his musical, "Evergreen," starring Jessie Matthews, which ran for two years; "Springtime for Henry," "Art and Mrs. Bottle," "The Devil Passes," and "Mrs. Moonlight."

After these stage-successes, Hollywood called, and his answer was "Waterloo Bridge," and, later, "The Devil and the Deep," one of the early American films starring Charles Laughton. Back in his London, a cablegram from Samuel Raphaelson brought him to New York this season to direct that dramatist's "Accent on Youth," starring a slim, blonde actress, Constance Cummings, Levy's wife, who has just left the cast to fulfil a Hollywood contract.

Not interested in the serious drama, when Levy goes to the theater he wants a good laugh, and so he usually picks a girl-filled musical show or picture. Writing, to him, is a business, a livelihood, and, like many people who have to work for a living, he dislikes his job.

* * *

"Under the Pampas Moon" (AA)—The injection of some very sorry comedy makes this musical romance a rather tedious entertainment. It has Warner Baxter, of "In Old Arizona," and "The Cisco Kid" fame, struggling ineffectually in the rôle of an Argentine gaucho, and the French actress, Ketti Gallian, doing the singing. The horse-racing sequences are altogether the best in the photoplay.

* * *

"The Flame Within" (A)—While life among the mental healers proved an arresting background for "Private Worlds," here it is incongruous and unconvincing. Ann Harding is badly miscast as a woman psychiatrist who restores a dypsomaniac to normalcy, and his fiancée, only to fall in love with him herself. Herbert Marshall, Maureen O'Sullivan, and Louis Hayward manage the supporting rôles effectively.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
The Barretts of Wimpole Street, The Merry Widow, *The Lives of a Bengal Lancer, *Naughty Marietta, The Man Who Knew Too Much, *Ruggles of Red Gap, The Informer.	The Whole Town's Talking, *Murder on a Honeymoon, *Roberta, *Cardinal Richelieu, Les Miserables, G Men, Hold 'Em Yale, The Scoundrel, Escape Me Never, The Loves of a Dictator.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

WE RNA fix with NRA.—*Birmingham News.*

CONGRESS may quit by July 1, but the Treasury will still be in session.—*Wichita Eagle.*

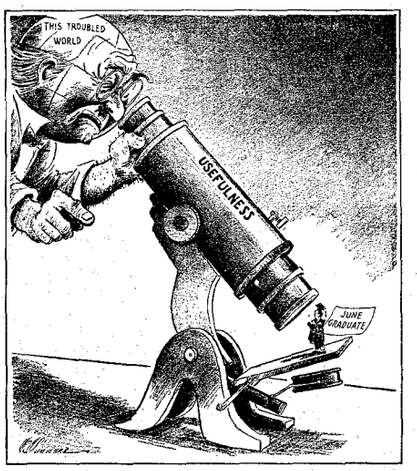
OH, for the simple days, when all you expected free from the Government was a few packets of garden-seed.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

IT'S a good thing the French didn't name that new ship War Debt, or it never would have broken any records coming across.—*Ohio State Journal.*

TAKE care of the pennies and the dollars will take care of themselves. Don't take care of either and the Government will take care of you.—*Judge.*

GERMANS now are divided into two classes, those on the outside who may look in and those on the inside who must look out.—*Louisville Times.*

"WHAT is the worst thing that could happen to this country?" a writer asks. For goodness' sake, hasn't it already happened?—*Washington Post.*



Under the Microscope

—*Summers in the Cleveland* News

BEAUTY shops are now being allowed in Russia, and probably no nation needs them more.—*Dallas Morning News.*

WE can't say whether the deep ruddy complexion of a Vice President is due to outdoor life in his native Texas or just holding his breath.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

AN optimist is sometimes a pessimist whistling in the dark.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

AT the rate the quints are making money, the Canadian Government may decide that their help can be enlisted to pay the national debt.—*Indianapolis News.*

THERE are several problems still to be solved, including high prices, unemployment and how to get Miss Earhart's hair brushed.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE biologists find a relation between brain-power and chest development. A wrestler who just thought of something is a dynamic sight.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

"I AM not promising a new heaven and a new earth," says a British candidate for Parliament. It seems to be an age that encourages these eccentrics in politics.—*Detroit News.*

H. G. ["Outline of History"] WELLS has announced that he finds the Roosevelt program "restrictive on the one hand and expansive on the other." That is what you might call the ultimate outline of knowledge.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

RETAILER, NEW YORK: *"The people with whom I am insured in United Mutual are the kind I would pick to do business with. By banding together we save money and get safer protection, too."*

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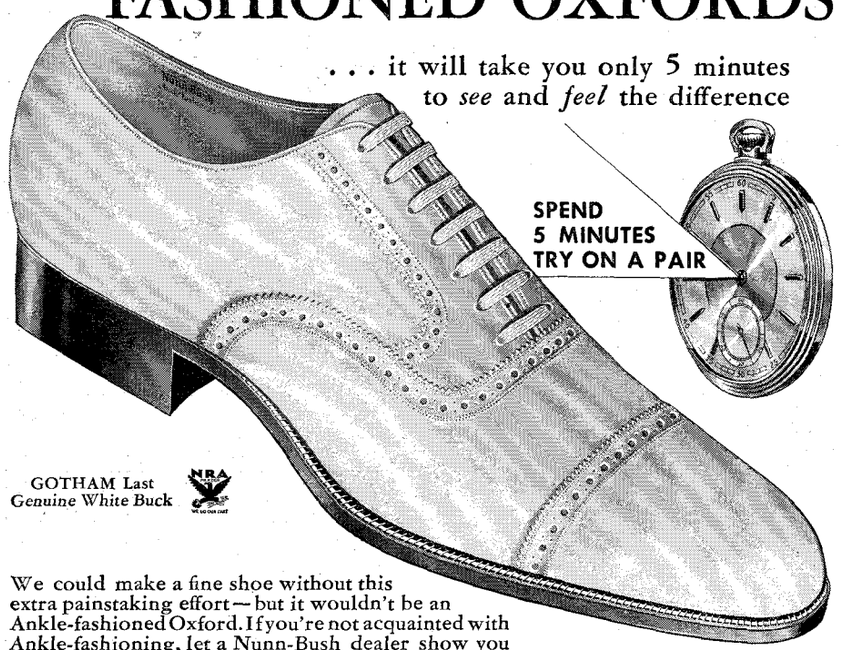

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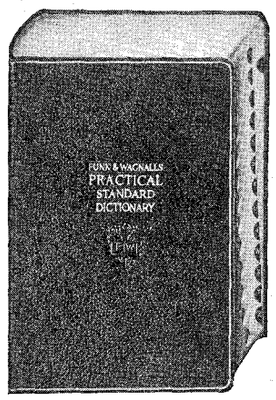

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Current Poetry

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SONNET X

BY JOSEPH AUSLANDER

Beware a halo! Do not weave a ring
Of smoky gold about some worshipped head:
Leave the Madonna with her smile instead,
And leave the Infant with his smile like spring,
Nor burden his young shoulders with a wing:
O there is death in adoration dead,
And the gold circlet heavier than lead
Bruises your forehead with your fallen king!
Beware a halo! Do not love too much!
Wash off the blood and dust that stain your knees!
Stand up until your god's and your lips touch!
The world is cluttered with dead deities:
Beware, lest your fine halo, slipping taut,
Dangle the young god from a golden knot!

—No Traveller Returns, Harper & Brothers (New York).

SNOW ADVENT

BY JOSEPH AUSLANDER

The clouds were all brushed up and back
The wrong way by the wind;
The trees were attitudes in black;
The brooks were disciplined.

Then soft as spider on a shelf,
Or satin mouse at birth,
Or as a pigeon lends itself
Reluctantly to earth—

No louder than the silken sound
Of the web's silver wheel
Spraying the darkness all around
With spokes of silken steel—

As soft and softer than all these
Parted the sky at noon;
And the air stood up league-deep in bees,
The white bees of the moon.

—No Traveller Returns, Harper & Brothers (New York).

THAT HOUR

BY JOSEPH AUSLANDER

There was that day devoid of pride,
There was that hour in that day:
There are some things our souls decide
That our lips are afraid to say.

And so we walked in a golden gloom,
The sky a flushed pearl and the street
A wet black mirror and a bloom
Of peacock fans beneath our feet.

We felt our spirits breathe and strain
And stretch like tigers in a tower
And dig their nails into the brain—
While we talked trifles for an hour.

—No Traveller Returns, Harper & Brothers (New York).

HARBOR PHILOSOPHIES

BY MARGARET E. HOFFMAN

Her mind was just a little ship,
And never sailed the seas . . .
But, harbor-dweller that she was:
She spun philosophies.

She took well-charted inland jaunts—
And always near the shore—
Which proved again the narrow facts
That she proclaimed . . . before . . .

When ships that go around the world
Appear within the bay:
She always meets them at the dock,
And has a word to say . . .

—*Poetry World* (New York).

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Among the Outstanding Books

Black Reconstruction. By W. E. Burghardt Du Bois. [New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company; $4.50.]

It was about the issue of the Negro in America that the War Between the States was fought, and it was the Negro who determined the outcome of that War. The bitter struggles of Reconstruction revolved about the Negro, who, for a brief seven-year interval, was really free.

Then the South won the "Second Civil War," and the Negro was returned to subjugation from which he is only barely beginning to emerge. That is the picture presented by Burghardt Du Bois, most eloquent of American negro writers, who, in "The Souls of Black Folk," and "Darkwater," wrote two books which are a permanent part of the best in American literature.

Impassioned Eloquence

"Black Reconstruction" is written with the hot, impassioned eloquence that is Doctor Du Bois's; it also is a thoroughly documented, if sometimes one-sided, presentation of neglected evidence. Doctor Du Bois holds that patriotic Southern historians have been rewriting the history of the Secession War period with *Hamlet* left out, belittling the Negro, and falsifying history.

Abraham Lincoln did not anticipate immediate emancipation, or dream of votes for Negroes at the outbreak of the War. According to Doctor Du Bois, it was only gradually, as the tides of battle rolled back and forth, that North and South awoke to the significance of the Negro.

When historians and novelists talk of the "Old South," they mean only a fraction of it, he asserts; they forget the 4,000,000 black men, and they often forget that five of the seven million white men in the South owned no slaves. Nevertheless, the forgotten Negro determined the issue by what Doctor Du Bois calls a "general strike."

"What the Negro did was to wait, look, and listen. There was no use in seeking refuge in an army which was not an army of freedom; and there was no use in revolting against armed masters who were conquering the world.

"As soon, however, as it became clear that the Union Armies would not, or could not, return fugitive slaves, and that the masters, with all their fume and fury, were uncertain of victory, the slave entered upon a general strike against slavery by the same methods that he had used during the period of the fugitive slave.

"He ran away to the first place of safety, and offered his services to the Federal Army. . . . This withdrawal and bestowal of his labor decided the War."

Neither North nor South at first wanted to use black men as soldiers, or believed in their courage. The North used them as camp-laborers; finally, as shock-troops.

At first, the Union refused them equal pay with white soldiers; the famous Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, for a year, went without any pay whatever, rather than accept this differential.

Finally, they received full pay. And, in the last year of the War, ironically, the South found itself, too, forced to draw loyal Negroes into its Army, and to promise them ultimate emancipation for their pay. The South, before Appomattox, faced the alternatives "of surrendering to the North, or to the Negroes," Doctor Du Bois says.

Abraham Lincoln, in a confidential letter to the Governor of Louisiana, suggested that intelligent Negroes might be permitted to vote.

But the vote came slowly, in a reluctant surrender to logic. The South attempted, after the War, to return the Negro to virtual slavery, Doctor Du Bois claims.

Northern philosophy was mixed. Northern industrialists wanted to keep the South low. But the Northern "Radical" leaders, Doctor Du Bois argues, have been ignominiously traduced by prejudiced historians.

And he resurveys the history of the "Black" Legislatures of Reconstruction years, and concludes that they compared well enough with the corrupt white legislatures of the period.

The Author

Since Booker T. Washington, W. E. Burghardt Du Bois has become the Negro's best known interpreter and protagonist.

Born at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, to parents of mixed Dutch, French, and negro blood, Doctor Du Bois was guided in his early youth by his mother. After graduation from high school, at sixteen, he entered Fisk University. From Harvard he received A.B., M.A. and Ph.D. degrees, spent two years at the Universities of Paris and Berlin, and for fourteen years was Professor of Economics and History at Atlanta University.

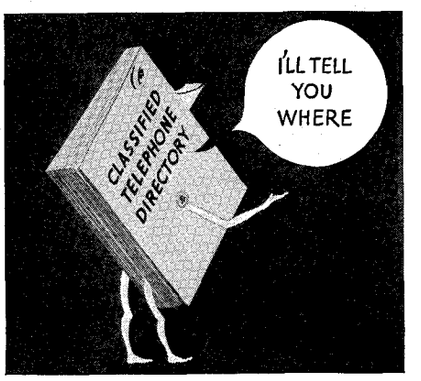
Founder of the Pan-African Congresses, Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, he has been, since 1909, Director of Publications and Research for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He is Editor of *The Crisis*, which he founded in 1910.

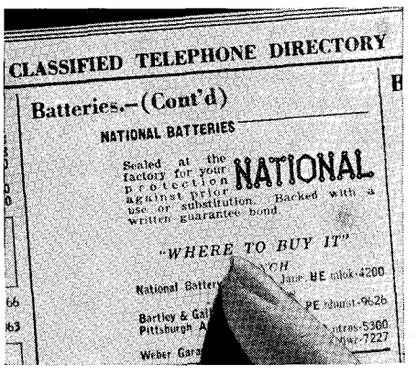
Worth Reading

The Treasure of the Sierra Madre. By B. Traven. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, $2.50.) Gold-hunting in Mexico, a hard-bitten romance by that strange expatriate, rough-neck American author, whose stories appeared in all the languages of Europe before they reached America. His "Death Ship" appeared here last year.

Nine Plays. By Bernard Shaw. (New York: Dodd, Mead and Company; $3.50.) A reprint omnibus, including nine of the Irishman's best—from "Candida," "Mrs. Warren," and "Man and Superman," to "Androcles," and "Saint Joan," with their original prefaces.

Ruggles, Bunker, and Merton. By Harry Leon Wilson. (Garden City: Doubleday, Doran and Company; $2.) Another reprint omnibus of three old-time American favorites, "The Butler of Red Gap," "Bunker Bean," and "Merton of the Movies."





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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Prof. Pitman Benjamin Potter, of Long Branch, New Jersey, injects an American angle into the Italo-Ethiopian border dispute with his appointment by Ethiopia as a conciliator in the current mediation.

Keystone

Looking younger than his forty-three years, of scholarly appearance, Doctor Potter has been a professor at the Institute of Higher International Studies at Geneva for several years. The Ethiopian delegation to the League of Nations called him as an adviser when the controversy first broke out. He did so well the African kingdom named him to the border-dispute commission.

The American arbitrator was born in Long Branch, was educated at Harvard, taught there and at Yale. Before going to Geneva, he had taught international law at Wisconsin for eight years. Married, the father of two children, he has written several books, lectured widely.

Miss Joyce Wethered, tall, slender Englishwoman who is regarded as one of the greatest women golfers the game has produced, learned how to play by watching her brother, Roger, former British amateur champion. She never has taken a lesson from a pro.

Acme

The four-time winner of the British women's championship, who is in the United States to play a series of forty professional exhibition-matches, is prematurely gray, somewhat shy, of athletic poise. Bobby Jones, with whom she is paired in some games, credits her with being the soundest striker of a ball in golf-history. Miss Wethered is enthusiastic about the United States, is keen about the larger ball used on American links.

What's the Name, Please?

Kerr—Sophie, author, rimes it with *cur;* so does Dr. Wm. J., educator, of Oregon. Judge Charles, of Washington, D. C., Wm. S., Vicar of Belfast, and Admiral Mark, British poet and author, hold to the Scottish *car.*

Gauss — Dean, Princeton Univ. — rimes with *house, mouse,* or even *souse.*

Leutner — Dean, Western Reserve Univ.—not *loot,* but *loit,* as in *loiter: loit'ner.*

Sieg—President, Univ. of Washington—rimes with *Grieg,* not with *siege.*

Rappleye—Dean, P. & S., Columbia Univ.—not *rapple eye,* nor *rapple ye,* just *rap'ly.*

Nitzsche—Recorder, Univ. of Pa.—despite spelling, it's *nee'chee.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

Maj. Gen. Charles R. Reynolds, the new Surgeon General of the United States Army, whose lack of the typical "major general pomp" has made him popular throughout the Medical Department, likes to play golf and poker. Known for his neat military appearance, the Army's ranking doctor has brown eyes, iron-gray hair, and a sharp, thin face.

Wide World

General Reynolds was born at Elmira, New York, in 1877, received his M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1899, entered the Army the next year. The Philippines, France (D.S.M.), Hawaii, knew his keen sense of humor, his meticulous air, his expert medical direction.

Ruth Feiner, whose first novel, "Cat Across the Path," out on June 13, is being hailed as a world's best seller, was a secretary to an editor, acted comedy in the films, sang her own songs in a cabaret—all in Germany. Bright-eyed, chubby-faced, her song-writing talent sent her rising meteorically in the films, on the radio. Daughter of a distinguished actor-producer-playwright, Miss Feiner missed being a Briton by two minutes. She was born just after her parents had disembarked in Germany from the English steamship they had boarded in London.

Since the Nazi régime, the newest find in literature has been living in London. Her book, which has been selected by the English Book Guild, the Book Society, and the Book of the Month Club, portrays three men and a girl whose lives are linked in a powerful drama, given a sinister touch by a black cat.

Jimmy Savo, whose droll antics in the Theater Guild's musical, "Parade," help to make that show one of the current Broadway hits, wears his collar backward on the stage in deference to his mother, who wanted him to be a priest.

Vandamm Studio

Son of a New York Italian shoemaker, genial, dark, curly-haired, Jimmy uses 8,000 gestures in "Parade," says he can say "no" easier with his feet than with his tongue. His chief hobby is idling about the Lambs' Club; he likes baseball; his most cherished possession is his old, patched, gray stage-suit—the pants four sizes too long—which is worth a million to him, less than a dime to a ragman.

Comics—And Their Creators

James Swinnerton, creator of the comic strip "Little Jimmy," has made a success in the fields of cartooning and oil-painting. It was years ago, when he was working on the San Francisco *Examiner,* that he originated the comic strip "Mr. Jack."

About this time he heard New York calling, and, soon afterward, arrived in the Metropolis, a healthy, robust chap with a zest for work and a passion for tricky Western clothes. It was not at all unusual to see him ambling through the streets, wearing a gaudy shirt, a colored neckerchief, and sporting a huge sombrero.

Little Jimmy and a playmate

Suffering a breakdown, he went to Arizona, and fell head-over-heels in love with the Arizona desert and sunsets. So great was his devotion that he forgot to die. In fact, he returns East frequently to renew old friendships. Each year he heads a caravan into the wilds of Arizona to visit the Navajo and Hopi Indian country. He was made the adopted son of an Indian chief, and is now a chief in his own right. His Indian name is "Big Mouth." Mr. Swinnerton's paintings have been displayed at four exhibitions on the Pacific Coast, and in Chicago and New York City. He draws "Little Jimmy" for King Features Syndicate, Inc.

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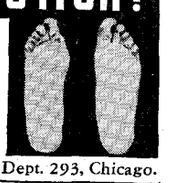

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To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

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bad English.—"N. H.," Cleveland, O.—By *bad English* is meant errors in grammar, violation of the accepted rules of correct speech. "He ain't never done no one no harm," is a horrible example of *bad English.* But *bad English* is independent of *colloquialism, slang, provincialism,* or *localism.* These may be employed with no violation of grammatical rules, and *bad English* may be free from any of them in turn. "The choice rests between you and I," is *bad English,* but there is no *slang, colloquialism,* or *provincialism* in it.

grits, groats.—"S. T. W.," Wilson, N. C.—*Grits* has been construed with a verb in the singular since 1700. Derived from Anglo-Saxon, *grot, grūt,* or *gryt, groats* and *grits* have all meant coarse meal. Dr. Walter Skeat has told us that in Anglo-Saxon *Leechdoms* (iii, 292) the weak plural *grotan* appears, and that in a later manuscript, this was erroneously transcribed *gratan.* In Middle English, *groats* became *grotes.* Of *grits,* Doctor Skeat said: "*Grit,* coarse oat-meal. (E.) Usually in plural *grits.* The oldest sense is bran or chaff. From Anglo-Saxon *gryttan,* pl."

The term *grit,* originally *greot,* meaning a minute particle, as of stone or gravel, was in use side by side with the word of the same form used to designate meal, bran, chaff, or mill-dust. Dr. Henry Bradley traced this term to the *Epic of Beowulf,* the date of which has yet to be determined, for it has been claimed for every century from the 6th to the 10th. Dr. Albert Cook, of Yale, set its date at about 700. *Grits* is the plural form of *grit.* As a collective it is construed with a verb in the singular; as a distributive, with one in the plural, and "the *grits are*" is heard side by side with "the *grits is.*"

homograph; homonym.—"J. F. F.," Harrington Park, N. J.—The technical term for a word spelled like another and identical in sound but differing in meaning is *homograph.* Examples are the nouns *base,* a foundation, and *base,* one of the four points in a baseball diamond, and the adjective *base,* low or degraded; *flat,* a musical term; *flat,* a plane surface, and *flat,* an apartment. The language is full of *homographs,* and the context alone determines the meaning. Where the context is inadequate, the word is called *equivocal* or *ambiguous.* In its broadest sense, the term *homonym* covers the more exact meaning of *homograph.* Another word for *homonym* and identical in meaning is *homophone.*

pajama, pajamas.—"C. B.," Jackson Heights, N. Y.—Altho the singular form *pajama* is now sometimes used, especially as an adjective, as "a *pajama* party," it is still preferable to describe the garment as *pajamas.*

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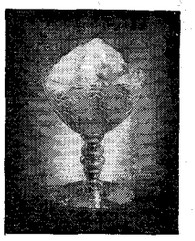

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Mr. Callow Takes on the West

Coach of Penn's Great Crew Had No Hopes Two Months Ago—Now His Eight, With Navy, Constitutes East's Chief Bulwark Against Coast Threat at Poughkeepsie

BY STANLEY H. WOODWARD

Wide World

"Rusty" Callow: Last April he wept through his megaphone

Back in April Russell S. Callow leaned languidly against the bricks of the old shell-house, in Boatman's Row, watched the muddy Schuylkill flow past, and spoke ruefully about the prospects of the University of Pennsylvania varsity crew which he coaches.

He had been advised that his stroke-oarsman was ineligible, that the University would like to have him coach the girls of Bennett Hall, which is to Penn what Radcliffe is to Harvard. Furthermore, he was pessimistic about financing the annual trip to the intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie, New York. The students had arranged a benefit-dance for the purpose.

"The people around here are a little fed up with such eleemosynary projects," said Mr. Callow.

That was two months ago. Since then the University of Pennsylvania eight-oared varsity, stroked by an unknown named Lloyd Saxton, has won the Blackwell Cup, the Childs Cup and the Adams Cup, mopping up in the process most of the supposed leading crews of the country.

Old "Blues" in Heaven

It now looms, for the first time since the War, as one of the logical palladia of the East, in the grand four-mile scramble which will be rowed on the Hudson River on June 18. As far as this department can ascertain, there hasn't been any question about raising the money to send Penn to Poughkeepsie for several weeks. Enthusiastic old "blues" of Philadelphia are rallying around in surprizing numbers, and Callow, who has been trying for years to develop a championship Penn crew, is the man of the hour.

Outsiders join with these old "blues" in declaring that it would be a great thing for rowing if Penn could come through at Poughkeepsie. But everyone, including Callow himself, foresees difficulties.

Opposition Not Weak

In the first place there are four other crews in the race which not only have ambition but ability. There is California, winner last year and in 1932, coached by cagy Ky Ebright, molder of the last two Olympic champions. There is Washington, which defeated California by a few feet in the annual three-mile race on the Pacific Coast last April. There is Navy, which almost, but not quite, overhauled Penn in the Adams Cup race, and there is Syracuse, impressive victor in its only race, with Cornell and Harvard, an eight which eighty-four-year-old Jim Ten Eyck considers one of the best he has coached on the waterways of North America.

All of these crews are more plentifully supplied with power, and more beneficially located, from the rowing view-point, than Penn. On the winding Schuylkill it is virtually impossible to row more than two miles without turning around and going back. It also is impossible for the Penn oarsmen to go to Poughkeepsie early enough to get the full benefit of long straightaway rowing. Examinations keep the Penn delegation in Philadelphia until the last minute.

Mr. Callow, who still preserves his ruefulness to some extent, calls attention to these factors when the conversation shifts to Poughkeepsie. He also points out that his crew is better adapted physically to sprinting, than to the long grind. The Quakers average 171 pounds, which is considered a little light for the long grind.

Whatever happens, however, the Poughkeepsie four-mile race will have all the contributing elements of a contest on the higher plane.

For this reason it ranks considerably above the ivy-festooned struggle between Harvard and Yale, at New London, on June 21, as a rowing-event. Of course, it will take second place as usual in the matter of color and tradition.

Tradition, if Nothing Else

The Harvard-Yale boat-race began before the War Between the States, and has been held annually ever since. It is the oldest intercollegiate athletic contest in America, and one of the *causes célèbres* for mobilization of yachts and conviviality. On June 21 it probably will bring out the biggest yachting-fleet since 1928, and President Roosevelt is expected to go to the Thames to watch his son, Franklin, Jr., row for Harvard.

But the race itself is no more than a consolation. Harvard has failed to win a single preliminary, and Yale's only victory was scored over a mediocre Massachusetts Tech eight.

Both of them were beaten decisively by Mr. Callow's Pennsylvanians.

It, therefore, is necessary for those who like to take their rowing straight to turn to Poughkeepsie.

In the week preceding the regatta, Poughkeepsie always develops an atmosphere of deep mystery, which envelops experts and tyros alike. At strange hours the rival crews come whooping down the course in final time-trials. Every bush sprouts a pair of binoculars, and the wildest rumors burgeon and flower in the ancient and hospitable Nelson House. The air is filled with

Entries and Lanes in Poughkeepsie Regatta

Freshman Race (two miles)

*Lane 1—Navy, 2—Columbia, 3—Washington, 4—California, 5—Syracuse.

Junior Varsity Race (three miles)

Lane 1—Washington, 2—Navy, 3—Syracuse, 4—Cornell.

Varsity Race (four miles)

Lane 1—California, 2—Washington, 3—Navy, 4—Syracuse, 5—Cornell, 6—Columbia, 7—Pennsylvania.

*Nearest to West Shore and observation-train.

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the click of stop-watches, and the theories of the clickers.

One who pays attention to everything he hears, finds himself, on race-day, in a mental jumble, which only the regatta itself can straighten out.

Suffice it to list the entries, and cite their accomplishments. There is no discounting the Penn record. In the Blackwell Cup race, on the Harlem River, the Quakers beat Yale by a length, and Columbia by considerably more. In the Childs Cup, on Lake Carnegie, open water showed between the Penn stern, and the Princeton bow, and Columbia trailed again. Navy sprinted late in the Adams Cup, a race in which Harvard rowed third.

It is on the performance in this event that the Navy bases its hopes for Poughkeepsie. It is maintained by friends of the service-eight that this starboard-rigged outfit, stroked by Joe Hood, last year's No. 7, has more staying-power than Penn, and will outdo itself at four miles.

Next comes Syracuse, a powerful-looking, but mysterious, crew, which has been in training on the Hudson since June 3. The experts are saying that Old Man Ten Eyck wouldn't have gone to the river so early unless he had unusually high hopes.

The Eastern varsity delegation is completed by Cornell, a big boat-load, which may have latent power, and a hopeless Columbia crew, which is rowing only because Columbia always rows. Whether or not the five of them can muster one good enough to beat the Westerners is in grave doubt.

Washington's current varsity is constructed mainly out of last year's freshman crew, perhaps the best that ever rowed in the preliminary two-mile race at Poughkeepsie. California has most of its men who drove the shell to victory last year, but some of them have been beaten for their jobs. At present, the California line-up is in doubt. Dick Burnley, the skinny stroke, who was credited with a great performance last June, may not even be in the boat.

This is the Poughkeepsie field and anyone's guess on the finishing-order, June 18, is as good as another's.

Beating a Tradition With Polo-Mallets

Not entered in the twelfth annual Intercollegiate Polo Championship, now being contested in New York City (Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania Military College, and West Point are the competing teams), was the women's polo-team of Cornell University.

Not the first women's polo-team—the records say that women became poloists in the sixth century, A.D., when Queen Shirin, wife of Khusru, organized a team of women who straddled their ponies, played like men—the Cornell team is one of the few in the country and the first at Ithaca, New York.

Black-haired, and determined, a co-ed freshman, Nathalie Colvocoresses of Phoenix, Arizona, appeared at the R.O.T.C. stables at Cornell last fall, announced her intention of going out for the University polo-team. No rules prevented it, and she was enrolled on the squad, and allowed to play with the regular team in one of its indoor matches.

Cornell's co-ed mallet-swingers: They broke a tradition

Pleased at the publicity given one of their sex, which long has been the victim of a nominal, antico-ed tradition at Cornell, other co-eds followed Miss Colvocoresses, and formed their own team with the blessing of Cornell's Dean of Women.

Because Miss Colvocoresses was the only member of the team with previous experience, the two games played were lost to the Wilkes-Barre Whipettes. Other members of the team are Anne Simpson, of Lyons, New York; Virginia Yoder, of Watertown, New York, and Arlene Coryell, of Ithaca. Four squad-members are freshmen, three others juniors. Five are in Cornell's famed College of Agriculture, one in Home Economics, the rest in Arts and Sciences.

Not antagonistic, but keenly interested in women's polo, are the male undergraduates, whose own team is a relative newcomer on the University's athletic-schedule.

No novice mallet-swinger, Miss Colvocoresses, now nineteen, started riding at four, playing polo at twelve. She got her early lessons from a captain in the British Army, her experience in "pick-up matches" with "some of the girls, and some of the boys."

Still in the experimental stage, women's polo seems to have a future in this country. There is a girls' team at Ramapo, New Jersey; another near Tuxedo Park, New York, and one at the Cortland Normal School, near Ithaca. Seven or eight teams comprise the Pacific Coast Women's Polo Association in California. Most of the Wilkes-Barre Whipettes (derived from whip, not the dog) are wives of Army officers.

The Cornell team hopes for more opponents in the college ranks.

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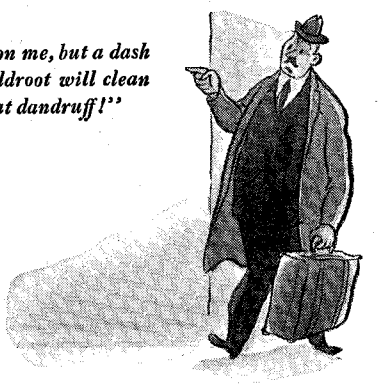

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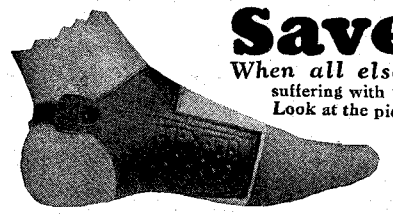

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The Winners

"Total Unknown": A chubby, sunburned boy of twenty-five turned to the reporters after his 299 had won his first important golf-tournament—the United States Open—at Oakmont, Pennsylvania, last Saturday, in a field of 157.

"Here's your head-line: 'Total Unknown Comes Through,'" said Samuel McLaughlin Parks, Jr., of Pittsburgh.

No star, Parks won because he knew Oakmont's fast and tricky greens. The new champion had taken 50,000 practise-putts, announced he expected to earn a dollar for every one of them this year.

For winning the tournament he got $1,000; for using a certain ball, $2,500 more. He expects to make up the rest of the $50,000 playing exhibitions, touring the winter-circuit, writing for the papers, indorsing equipment, making movie-shorts.

Such stars as Walter Hagen, Gene Sarazen, Henry Picard, Craig Wood, Denny Shute fell before three-putt greens, and atrocious golfing-weather, which, on Friday, assumed the proportions of a miniature tornado. Said Sarazen: "You might as well putt through a sewer-pipe."

Par was broken only three times in 446 rounds. No one broke seventy. Jimmy Thomson was second, with 301; Walter Hagen, third, with 302.

* * *

In the Tradition: William Woodward, proud owner of a great colt, and only man to have bred and owned two winners of the three great American races for three-year-olds—the Kentucky Derby, Preakness, and Belmont Stakes—saw Omaha duplicate the feat of his sire, Gallant Fox, last Saturday at Belmont Park.

Superbly ridden by "Smoky" Saunders, the little Montana jockey, Omaha covered a rain-drenched mile-and-a-half course in the excellent time of 2:30 3-5, beating out Firethorn by a length and a half to win $35,480. Nearly 30,000 racing-fans cheered the 7-10 favorite as he opened up at the stretch, winning as he pleased. The chestnut colt has earned $106,930 for the Belair Stud, all but $3,850 of it this year.

* * *

Cheers for No. 7: Baseball-fans crowded the Senators' minor league ball-park at Albany, New York, last Sunday to cheer for a man who wore No. 7 on his uniform, slammed balls over the left-field fence in practise, did not play in either game of a double-header with Buffalo. Number seven was "Alabama" Pitts, former baseball, football, and track star at Sing Sing Prison, who was released last week, and signed by the Albany Club.

Pitts—born Edwin C.—gulped, cried: "Thank you, folks, thank you." Later, in the dugout, he drawled: "Gosh, I've got to make good after that. I'm sure on the spot now." A minor league official had ruled he could not play because he was an ex-convict. Baseball-fans, newspaper men, and Warden Lewis E. Lawes of Sing Sing denounced the ruling, admittedly not final, as "outrageous," "reactionary," and "narrow."

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Bahram Wins at Epsom Downs

Aga Khan's Outstanding Three-Year-Old Takes British Turf-Classic for Wealthy Owner—Mohammedan "Pope" Frowns on Chance

No friend of bald, aged Mahatma Gandhi, the Rt. Hon. Aga Sultan Sir Mahomed Shah, Aga Khan III, is reported to have an annual income of $11,000,000. He picked up an additional $45,521 last week when his heavily played Bahram won the 156th English Derby, turf-classic for three-year-olds at Epsom Downs.

Sir Abe Bailey's Robin Goodfellow was second, Viscount Astor's Field Trial third. A 5-4 post-time favorite, Bahram, unbeaten

Wide World

The Aga Khan: Worth his weight in gold

in seven races, was cheered by nearly 500,000 shrieking Derby fans, as he won going away by two lengths. It was the Aga Khan's second victory. Blenheim won for him in 1930. Bahram's time was 2:36.

Freddy Fox, lightweight jockey for King George V, rode Bahram over to his happy, corpulent owner. Said the Aga: "Well done. Thank you, Freddy." He was "most delighted to have won."

Instituted in 1780 by the Earl of Derby, the race is presided over by the present Lord Derby, who is immensely popular with the public, generous to his guests on Derby Day. Before, during, and after the race, Lord Derby's guests eat cold duck, lobster, and drink champagne.

For the greatest sporting event in Britain, Parliament adjourns, hundreds of thousands journey to Epsom Downs where tents, merry-go-rounds, Ferris wheels are set up in the infield, gipsies tell fortunes, old hags toss sprigs of flowers at customers.

In 1913, Derby fans were shocked to see a woman throw herself under the thundering hoofs of Anmer, King George's well-played entry. The woman was Emily Dawson, suffragette leader, who had been jailed eight times for the "cause." She had annoyed the King. She lost her life, betters their money.

Most colorful of sporting figures is this year's winning owner, the Aga Khan. For his bulk—225 pounds—he is paid by his humble subjects at the rate of $20 an ounce in gold bullion at an annual ceremony held in Paris. This would be approximately $72,000. From India come his devoted mollahs, carrying antique brass scales. The Aga Khan bathes in sanctified water, which is bottled and sold to the faithful in India.

A Mohammedan "pope," he is the spiritual ruler of some 100,000,000 Ismailian Moslems. He owns twelve racing-stables in England, Ireland, France, and India, spends much time in Paris, but loves to visit his estate in Ireland, where he can wear his favorite Irish tweeds.

Explained His Marriage

His first wife was an Italian, Theresa Magliano, who died a decade or so ago. His present wife is the former Andrée-Joséphine Carron, daughter of a French restaurateur. No blunderer, he publicized the fact at the time of his marriage to the beautiful Andrée that Moslems may marry any person of a religious faith which recognizes the existence of one divinity. To pacify the West, he made it plain that Andrée could retain her faith. They have a young son.

Tall, with bulging eyes which peer through bone spectacles, the Aga Khan was educated at Eton and Oxford. He is descended from Mohammed *via* Fatima. From hereditary sources, he nets nearly $10,000,000 a year. Each Ismailian is taxed 2 per cent. of his annual income by the Aga.

The Aga Khan, who headed the British turf-winners last year, and bids fair to do it this year, was the first Easterner to be elected to the select British Jockey Club.

His grandfather was the most celebrated breeder of Arabian stock in the East. To the Aga Khan went these stables at his grandfather's death. But not until 1921 did he become active on the British turf.

Decorated by King Edward VII, entertained by George V, the Aga Khan has been loyal to Britain. He is credited with having kept India in line for the Allies during the World War, for which he was made a First-Class Chief of the Bombay Presidency for life by Britain's present monarch. He is President of the All-Moslem League, and anti-Gandhi to the extent that he has opposed the Mahatma's campaign from its beginning, prevented his flock from joining it.

No gambler, he once said: "I do not gamble, for I do not believe in chance. A man must make certain of things by his own efforts, by the sweat of his brow; and then leave the rest to God. He gives success."

Approximately $1,500,000 went to Americans for their sweepstakes-tickets on the Derby. Seven tickets on Bahram, worth $148,500 each, went to Americans.

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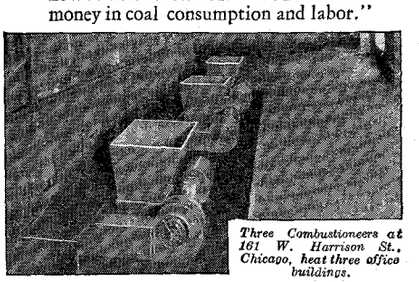

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Stock Market Unsettlement Was Brief

Most Wall Street Fears Raised by the NRA Decision Passed Quickly; the Stock Exchange Will Not Question SEC's Legality; Indifference to the French Crisis

Wall Street's first uneasiness over the effects of NRA emasculation was of short duration. Last week stock prices regained most of the ground temporarily lost, and the making of new high quotations for the year was resumed. At the same time, stock market sentiment gave further evidence of underlying confidence in continuation of gradual business recovery, and this despite current indication of seasonal recession.

Lessening of uncertainty as to immediate consequences of the Supreme Court decision was due in large part to the many assurances by corporation executives that there will be, at least for a time, voluntary maintenance of NRA wages and prices. The steel industry's pledge to that effect, and that of leading petroleum interests, were notably influential. Fears of abrupt trade disturbances were so modified, and Wall Street satisfaction with NRA disablement increased accordingly. Quick subsidence of agitation for hasty, ill-considered legislation to override the Supreme Court's rulings at once was also helpful, and the market found nothing obnoxious in the proposal to continue NRA as a fact-finding statistical bureau.

However, there remained a considerable degree of caution with respect to the possibilities of labor troubles during the summer, and this was sustained by frankly belligerent outgivings of American Federation of Labor executives. Additionally, the unexpected strike of electric company employees at Toledo was impressive; the ordered suspension of work in bituminous coal-fields stood in early prospect; there were rumblings from the textile trades where price-cutting and wage-reductions in consequence of NRA impotency seem more likely than in other industrial departments.

It was that aspect produced by the decision which Wall Street continued to appraise as potentially disturbing. Otherwise, sober judgment held that removal of widely disliked and restrictive regulations will tend to promote more confident business planning for the future, and so to stimulate trade revival. To the political implications of the changed situation, the financial community has so far given but little attention.

Invitations Declined

Altho President Roosevelt included the Securities and Exchange Commission among the New Deal agencies which he declared the Supreme Court to have endangered, there is yet no indication that its legality will be brought into question.

It has been believed for months past that the Stock Exchange itself was preparing to test the constitutionality of the law which placed it, and all similar markets, under Federal control, and the President's statement could have been construed as an invitation to do so. Last week, however, it was officially announced, and for the first time, that the Exchange has no such intention. Moreover, there was accompanying intimation that institution of proceedings by an individual member or firm would be regarded as "impolitic."

At the same time, with the legal status of SEC so promptly queried by President Roosevelt himself, Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy apparently changed his mind about resigning at the expiration of his first year in office, and the Commission took occasion to assert flatly, almost defiantly, that the Stock Exchange is an instrument of interstate commerce, however local its operations may seem to be. Therefore, said the Commission in effect, the NRA decision has no application to the Federal statute providing for Exchange regulation, and such regulation will continue.

The assertion was made, with pointed elaboration, in connection with admission to Exchange trading, long withheld, of certain Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit bonds which were sold privately last year within the State of New York without having been registered under the Securities Act. Since the transit company ultimately bowed to the Commission's authority without legal contest, the matter would not be important if it were not for the accompanying declaration of SEC purpose to carry on with rigid control of the marketing of all security issues.

Timed as it was, that declaration might also be construed as an invitation to the Stock Exchange to debate its constitutional rights in court. Presumably, however, the Exchange now has a shrewd eye upon public sentiment, and is not at all disposed to be "impolitic" at this time.

Faltering Franc

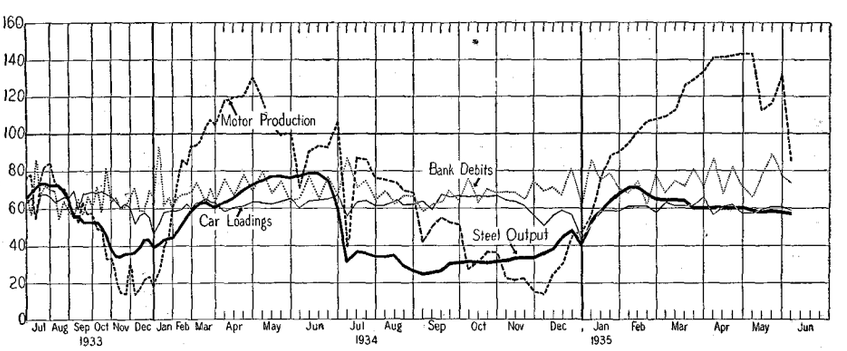
With the American position solidly bulwarked by a huge and still increasing hoard of gold, the stock market has been placidly indifferent to the bewildering course of the "second battle of the franc." Apart from those concerned directly with foreign exchange fluctuations, few in Wall Street have recently shown more than academic interest in what is obviously a crisis for France, and perhaps for Continental Europe. Even in Germany, convulsive movements of stock prices have seemed unpleasantly suggestive.

Through the past fortnight, changes in the French politico-financial situation were so rapid and violent that appraisals were idle. Checked for a day or two after more than $525,000,000 had been surrendered during the second half of May, the drain of gold from the Bank of France was so promptly resumed last week that its continuation became a matter of gravest concern while five men were successively offered France's premiership in as many days, and rioting went on in Paris streets. For the time being, at least, the second campaign to save the franc involved much more than financial disorder.

Stabilization Waits

Ultimately, banking opinion holds, the franc must be devalued again, at least to the extent that Belgium's belga has been devalued. It is fairly evident that international stabilization waits upon that, if upon nothing more. Doubtless the devaluation can be further postponed by political devices, since the Bank of France, in spite of huge recent losses, is still amply stocked with gold in the amount of more than $4,700,000,000. Moreover, it is probable that a very large speculative short account in the franc now exists. Nevertheless, confidence in the French position has been so badly shaken that fear that the Government will have to devalue or slip from the gold standard will persist damagingly.

When France devalued in 1928, the reason was, in a word, insolvency. That is not the case now. The underlying cause of the nation's present plight is the confusion produced in international finance by the expediencies to which other countries subsequently resorted.



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1925, inclusive, steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loading, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending June 1

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Better Crop Prospects

Watchful business men are finding increasing encouragement in the agricultural situation.

There is now distinctive promise of increased farm production and generally satisfactory prices which, altho unevenly distributed, will mean substantial enlargement of farm purchasing-power and consequent stimulation of trade.

A comprehensive survey made by *Standard Statistics* is thus summed up:

"The spring-wheat States of the Northwest offer the best prospects for improvement over 1934 levels. As compared with partial crop-failure in that region last year, almost normal production will be experienced in 1935.

"Second place is assigned to the Mountain States, where high live-stock prices have more than offset the reduction in marketings.

"The corn-belt ranks third, since this crop was severely damaged last year, while the heavy rains experienced over the recent past indicate that a good crop will be secured next fall, and the corn-hog ratio is the best in years.

"The States of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio rank next, inasmuch as that region was not so drastically affected by the drought of 1934; hence, percentage improvement will be less pronounced.

"The grain-areas of the Southwest are placed in last position, because the early crops there already have been damaged by the dryness which prevailed until early in May.

"However, the eastern part of this section has not been severely affected, and it is only in the far western portions that trade will be backward."

Lower Margins

Wall Street is tentatively lowering its margin requirements. At least, a move in that direction has been started. Significantly last week, Whitehouse & Company, whose senior partner is Charles R. Gay, new President of the Stock Exchange, announced a revised scale particularly favorable to stocks selling below $10 a share.

Hitherto, as a rule, a margin of $5 a share has been required on such stocks, even if their market prices were only fractions of a point higher.

The new scale, while still demanding 50 per cent. of market value, reduces the minimum margin to $3 a share. Since Wall Street pocketbooks are thin, and since stocks under $10 are numerous and popular for trading, the change is not unimportant.

For stocks selling between $10 and $25, the Whitehouse scale demands 30 per cent. of market price and a minimum of $5 a share. For those above $25, the requirement is 25 per cent., with a minimum of $8.

Provided they conform to SEC and Stock Exchange rules, Wall Street firms are free to make their own margin regulations. There is no compulsion, therefore, to follow the Whitehouse & Company example.

In view of Mr. Gay's official position, however, the lead is noteworthy.

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

The NRA Debate

Sir:—To many of us it seems as tho the Supreme Court, in its recent NRA decision, played straight into the hands of the Communists. After all, if we are not allowed to make progress by parliamentary means, what other means is left, save violence?

It can not be contended that the NRA was an autocratic, arbitrary act of the President. The NRA was agreed to by an overwhelming majority of our representatives in both houses of Congress.

Let the President call a new constitutional convention at Philadelphia—or elsewhere—and let the basic principle of the new Constitution be that the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, shall be the supreme law of the land.

Glendale, California. ROBERT SHILLAKER.

Sir:—Can we not stir up a nation-wide movement to demand that we hold a constitutional convention for making an entirely new and modern Constitution suited to the America of to-day? Why should we assume with the worshipers of the past that our people's genius for organizing a government died with the founding fathers?

Chicago. WILLIAM J. LOVEJOY.

Sir:—The Blue Eagle is dead. Let the people rejoice! We wish we could bury the bird and forget it, but the wounds inflicted by its fierce beak and claws will be a long time healing, and the scars will remain with us.

Let those who have forsaken wisdom cease to dictate to such as have not, that prosperity may return to our land, that our people may live.

WALTER WILSON.

Hackettstown, New Jersey.

Sir:—The President asks: Are we going back to the "horse-and-buggy day"? Thank God! We are. Because he and his "brain trusters" ride in limousines, is no sign they have as much brains as the statesmen who wrote the Constitution.

These "horse-and-buggy" men will live in the memories of all freedom-loving men, for thousands of years after this Administration and all its works are forgotten.

R. F. HOPWOOD.

Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

Sir:—The decision of the Supreme Court takes the head off the NRA's Blue Eagle. The vulture-like creature hovered over us like a bird of prey, whilst its broad wings cast a shadow over the State lines of these United States that all but made them indiscernible—a bird with talons and beak which were daily tearing apart all our personal rights and liberty of individual effort, initiative, and corresponding reward.

Whilst it was destroying our enterprise and vigor, it was not adding to our wealth or a justifiable distribution thereof. An ignominious death to an ignoble life.

New York City. FRANK BERMAN.

Sir:—All thinking citizens of these United States recognize one outstanding quality of the NIRA for good: namely, that part fostering the establishment of industry-associations where none existed at the inception of NRA.

Only by cooperation among the units comprizing industry can we have national and industrial success—politics notwithstanding. As the different industry-associations tighten their cooperation within themselves, and between their brother industries, the light of a better day will brighten, and our country will go on to heights of prosperity not dreamed of to-day.

C. D. KESTER.

Upper Darby, Pennsylvania.

Sir:—In the hearts of true American patriots, interested truly in the recovery of our glorious and powerful nation, exists a real love for our President, Franklin D. Roosevelt. In truth, he is for the complete happiness of every living soul in America. He is strong in determination and loyalty to what he knows is just, generous, and loving toward the nation as his people, rather than to a class who are influenced to create discord in the nation by big-money instigators.

Love Thy Neighbor as Thyself and Thou Shalt Prosper. This means every man prosper in peace, plenty, and health.

HENRY A. VAN LEEUWEN.

Los Angeles.

Under Which Flag?

—*Messner in the Rochester* Times-Union

In Defense of the Senate

Sir:—May I be allowed to comment on the article by F. K. McMann in the June 1 issue in which he advocates the abolishment of the Senate? As it is to-day, the Senate's conservatism balances the House's radicalism, which is always a great thing. The balance of power has got to be maintained! One body of lawmakers checks on the other, as was witnessed by the recent action of the Senate in upholding the veto of the President.

Fergus Falls, Minnesota. HOMER BERGAN.

Answers Tie-Tying Question

Sir:—In reply to Mr. McInturff: whenever I encounter a refractory, non-slipping tie, I dust a very small quantity of talcum powder in the crease of the stiff collar, then work the tie back and forth a few times before putting on the collar; also see that the tie is placed near the outside (open) edge of collar, in order not to bind too tightly. This is probably an old idea, so I do not offer it as anything new.

CHARLES WOOD FASSETT.

Burlingame, California.

More Liners, Fewer War-ships

Sir:—Newspaper articles about the liner *Normandie* mention she's possibly a "white elephant," a $50,000,000 investment in "French pride," that she's too big, too costly to pay. Well, that may be true, but how about our $50,000,000 battle-ships? Not one—a dozen or so. What price pride! At least the *Normandie* partly pays her way, is beautiful, a symbol of peaceful art and industry. Let's have more *Normandies*, fewer big warships.

CHARLES BRANDON.

Washington, D. C.

Vivisection—Another Attack

Sir:—The question of vivisection has become a subject of international interest. The press is not afraid of adverse criticism for printing articles on antivivisection, because the antivivisectionists are no longer looked upon as maudlin sentimentalists, but, rather, as a group of humanitarians, interested in the rights of those most unfortunate animals who can not speak for themselves, and that are subjected daily to the most gruesome of experiments, at the astonishing rate of over 1,000 dogs a month in the city of Chicago, alone.

As taxpaying citizens we support our State universities. We support the city dog-pounds. Universities are tax-exempt institutions, yet our very own pets are taken by the dog-pounds and supplied to the universities free of charge—in many instances the dogs and cats are stolen by persons who make a business of selling stolen animals to medical laboratories, and the universities help these very individuals in their criminal pursuits by accepting stolen property without question of a doubt. The universities, in turn, supply them to the medical students in almost unbelievable numbers.

Apparently we have no rights. It seems that the very laws of the States are made for the convenience of the universities, for every State has a law exempting the medical schools and research laboratories from being guilty under the State cruelty-statute. In other words, they are a favored class, above even investigation. Why? So that they may continue to keep busy in the laboratory, make the medical course seem more impressive than any other course—in short, to hold their jobs, for the medical profession, in supporting vivisection, is guilty of supporting one of the biggest rackets in the country to-day.

MISS MARIE GRAVES.

Secretary Wisconsin Anti-Vivisection Society.

Milwaukee.

Another Way to Hate War

Sir:—Mr. Alex. Inkelman, in his letter, would remove all war-books from our libraries. This would, he thinks, undermine the foundation of war. A very easy solution of a very great problem.

Would he remove Gibbon, Xenophon, Thucydides, Plutarch, Homer, Macaulay, and Hume? Would he remove all ancient history, which is but the story of war and conquest? Would he stifle all knowledge of the Norman Conquest, which made England a great country; and the Revolution, that made America free? Would he bar the Bible because the Old Testament is the story of the bloody wars of Joshua, Gideon, Saul, and David?

The greatest way to create a hatred of war is to show the horrors of war.

Philadelphia. WM. J. BAILEY, JR.

The Origin of Technocracy

Sir:—In the May 25 issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, I note:

> "*Syncrotax and California:* Technocracy did not originate in California; but it was taken up there in a big way. . . ."

For something over twenty years I have been under the impression that Technocracy did originate in California and that the present writer, a resident of California for half a century, was its originator.

Berkeley, California. WILLIAM H. SMYTH.

Thank You

Sir:—Your article in the May 25 issue on the farmers' trek to Washington was a masterpiece. It was a great treat to read an account that was not adulterated from beginning to end with false propaganda. Give the producer and consumer the facts and THE LITERARY DIGEST establishes a triangular friendship.

PAUL W. KUNKEL.

Sleepy Eye, Minnesota. County Agent.

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Weekly Chart of Congressional Action

(Compiled for THE LITERARY DIGEST *by Congressional Intelligence, Washington, D. C.)*

(CHART NO. 22: As of June 8, 1935)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

FOOT-NOTES: Letters in parentheses carried in the various amendment columns of the Chart refer to explanations of amendments at base of the Chart.

NUMERALS: Numerals in parentheses in the amendment columns refer to Charts in previous issues of The Literary Digest in which amendments to the particular bill were explained. Numeral (2), for instance, refers to Chart No. 2, which appeared in the issue of January 26, 1935, etc.

COMMITTEE SYMBOLS: Abbreviations used for the various Committees are as follows: Agri.—Agriculture; Appro.—Appropriations; Bank'g—Banking; Comm.—Commerce; Fin.—Finance; F.R.—Foreign Relations; I.C.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House, and Interstate Commerce in the Senate; Judic.—Judiciary; Labor—Labor in the House (Corresponding Committee in Senate is Education and Labor); Mines—Mines and Mining; W.&M.—Ways and Means; R.&H.—Rivers and Harbors; P.O.—Post Offices and Post Roads; M.A.—Military Affairs.

New Bills

Commodity Exchange—The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to regulate dealings on commodity exchanges under the bill, numbered H.R. 6772, sponsored by Representative Jones, of Texas, and passed by the House. Commodities included would be wheat, cotton, rice, corn, barley, rye, flaxseed, grain-sorghums, mill-feeds, butter and eggs.

Floor traders and commission men in commodity exchanges would be required to submit to a licensing system and to obtain registration certificates entitling them to conduct their business. Prohibited under the bill would be transactions known as wash sales, cross-trades, and accommodation trades. Other prohibitions designed to control excessive speculation in commodities are specified.

The present Grain Futures Administration would become known as the Commodity Exchange Commission should the bill become a law.

* * *

War-Profits—A bill to control the trade in arms, ammunition, and implements of war has been introduced by Senator Pope, of Idaho, on behalf of the Senate Munitions Committee. The measure is numbered S. 2998 and was referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

To regulate arms-traffic a National Munitions Control Board would be established consisting of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of Commerce. Administration of the Act in general would be vested in the Department of State.

Anyone who imports or exports arms, ammunition, etc., would be required to register with the Secretary of State and pay a registration fee of $500. Such exports or imports without license therefor from the Department of State would be held unlawful. No licenses would be issued for export of toxic gases or related instruments.

Arms, ammunition, or implements of war, exported or imported in violation of the Act, would be subject to seizure and forfeiture. Such seized goods would be turned over to the Secretary of War to be destroyed or retained for the use of the armed forces of the United States.

The Government would be prohibited from purchasing arms-materials from anyone not registered, nor could the Government or any of its representatives arrange to sell war-materials to any foreign Government.

Violators of the Act would be subject to a fine of $10,000 or five years imprisonment or both.

An annual report to the Congress would be required of the Board.

* * *

Among bills not included in the Chart but of general interest:

Silver—Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill (S.3000) to distinguish between silver used for monetary purposes and silver used for manufacture of commercial articles and to permit the sale of silver by the Treasury to users of commercial silver at a reduced rate. The bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency.

Under the bill the Secretary of the Treasury could sell silver "to such users of commercial silver as he shall duly license, at a price of 60 cents per fine ounce or if silver is officially priced at $1 or more an ounce, then the price of earmarked silver to such users shall be 40 cents per fine ounce less than the official Government price."

* * *

Control of Industry—Senators King, of Utah, and Nye, of North Dakota, are sponsors of a bill (S. 3007) to provide for a voluntary system of industrial codes under the administration of the Federal Trade Commission. Their plan would permit fair-trade-practise agreements by concerns engaged in interstate commerce and would place enforcement with the Federal Trade Commission. The bill was sent to the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Title and Author	Bill Number		HOUSE					SENATE					Conference President	
1	2	3	4 Committee Referred To	5 Committee Amendments	6 Date Rep't'd To House	7 House Floor Amendments	8 Final Action	9 Committee Referred To	10 Committee Amendments	11 Date Rep't'd To Senate	12 Senate Floor Amendments	13 Final Action	14 Conference Rep't Approved	15 President's Signature
BONUS							Passed					Passed		Veto
Vinson (Ky.)	HR3896	W. & M.	(10)	3-13	HRI	3-22	Fin.	S2605	4-25	HRI	5-7	(18)	5-22
Pittman	S2920	.....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
TREAS.-P.O. APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-5-7		
Arnold	HR4442	Appro.	(3)	1-22	Minor	2-1	Appro.	(10)	3-11	(12)	3-26	H-4-22	5-14	
FOUR DEPT. APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-3-13		
Oliver	HR5255	Appro.	(5)	2-4	(6)	2-8	Appro.	(8)	1-22	Minor	2-25	H-3-18	3-22	
WAR DEPT. APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-3-26		
Parks	HR5913	Appro.	(7)	2-19	Minor	2-22	Appro.	(9)	3-1	(10)	3-8	H-3-29	4-9	
DEFICIENCY APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-3-20		
Buchanan	HR6644	Appro.	(10)	3-12	Minor	3-13	Appro.	(11)	3-18	(11)	3-19	H-3-20	3-21	
INTERIOR APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-5-1		
Taylor	HR6223	Appro.	(8)	2-27	(9)	3-1	Appro.	(15)	4-15	(15)	4-16	H-4-30	5-9	
AGRICULTURE APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-5-10		
Sandlin	HR6718	Appro.	(11)	3-14	Minor	3-15	Appro.	(12)	3-27	Minor	3-29	H-4-15	5-17	
NAVY DEPT. APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed			
Cary	HR7672	Appro.	(16)	4-23	Minor	4-26	Appro.	(18)	5-9	Minor	5-24	....	....	
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed			
Ludlow	HR8021	Appro.	(19)	5-13	Minor	5-17	Appro.	Minor	5-29	Minor	5-31	....	....	
4-BILLION RELIEF						Passed					Passed	S-4-5		
Buchanan	HJR117	Appro.	(3)	1-23	(3)	1-24	Appro.	(6)	2-14	(12)	3-23	H-4-5	4-8	
SOCIAL INSURANCE						Passed								
Doughton	HR7260	W. & M.	(14)	4-5	(15)	4-19	Fin.	(20)	5-20	....	....	....	....	
HOME LOAN						Passed					Passed	S-5-21		
Steagall	HR6021	Bank'g	(9)	2-21	(10)	3-12	Bank'g	(14)	4-9	Minor	4-12	H-5-20	5-28	
FARM CREDIT						Passed					Passed	S-5-23		
Fletcher	S1384	Agri.	Minor	2-18	(19)	5-10	Bank'g	(4)	1-29	(6)	2-11	H-5-22	....	
FOOD, DRUG														
Mead	HR3972	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	Passed	....	....	
Copeland	S5	.....	....	....	....	....	Comm.	(6)	3-22	(21)	5-28	....	....	
HOLDING CO'S.														
Rayburn	HR5423	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Wheeler	S2796	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	(19)	5-14	(a)	....	....	....	
AAA AMEND.														
Jones	HR8052	Agri.	(19)	5-15	(b)	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Smith	S1807	.....	....	....	....	....	Agri.	(16)	4-24	(21)	....	....	....	
INCOME-TAX PUBLICITY						Passed					Passed	S-4-11		
Doughton	HR6359	W. & M.	None	3-7	None	3-11	Fin.	None	3-13	Minor	3-28	H-4-11	4-19	
COTTON-TAX EXEMPTION						Passed								
Doxey	HR6424	Agri.	(11)	3-8	(11)	3-19	Agri.	....	....	....	....	....	....	
RIVERS AND HARBORS						Passed								
Mansfield	HR6732	R. & H.	Minor	3-18	Minor	4-9	Comm.	....	....	....	....	....	....	
NRA EXTENSION											Passed			
Clark	SJR113	W. & M.	(c)	6-6	None	....	Fin.	None	5-2	None	5-14	....	....	
Doughton	HJR295	W. & M.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
AIR-MAIL SERVICE						Passed								
Mead	HR6511	P.O.	(12)	3-9	(12)	3-25	P.O.	(20)	5-23	....	....	....	....	
WAR-PROFITS						Passed								
McSwain	HR5529	M. A.	(14)	2-12	(14)	4-9	(14)	(18)	(18)	....	....	....	....	
Pope	S2998	.....	....	....	....	....	F.R.	....	....	....	....	....	..	
FARM-TENANT														
Jones	HR7018	Agri.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Bankhead	S2367	.....	....	....	....	....	Agri.	(15)	4-11	(18)	....	....	....	
BANKING						Passed								
Steagall	HR7617	Bank'g	(16)	4-19	(18)	5-9	Bank'g	(d)	....	....	....	....	....	
Fletcher	S1715	.....	....	....	....	....	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	....	
LABOR BOARD														
Connery	HR7978	Labor	None	5-20	....	....	.....	....	....	....	Passed	....	....	
Wagner	S1958	Labor	(20)	5-21	(e)	....	Labor	(18)	5-2	Minor	5-16	....	....	
COMMODITY EXCHANGE						Passed								
Jones	HR6772	Agri.	None	3-18	None	6-3	Agri.	....	....	....	....	....	....	

(a) The Senate began consideration of the Holding Company Bill May 29.

(b) The House Agriculture Committee is considering the draft of a proposed new bill amending the Agricultural Adjustment Act in view of the Supreme Court decision holding the NIRA unconstitutional.

(c) The Ways and Means Committee amended the Clark resolution to extend the existence of NRA but without authority over codes, which with the Supreme Court decision passed out of existence. The extended NRA will summarize the effect of codes on industry and will study the effect of their abandonment.

(d) The Senate Banking and Currency Subcommittee has completed hearings on the Banking Bill and is expected to report the measure shortly.

(e) The House Labor Committee has recalled the Wagner Labor Board Bill to make various changes in its text.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Bong!—"Why do you call that a Crosby Cocktail?"

"One drink and 'Bing'!"—*Judge.*

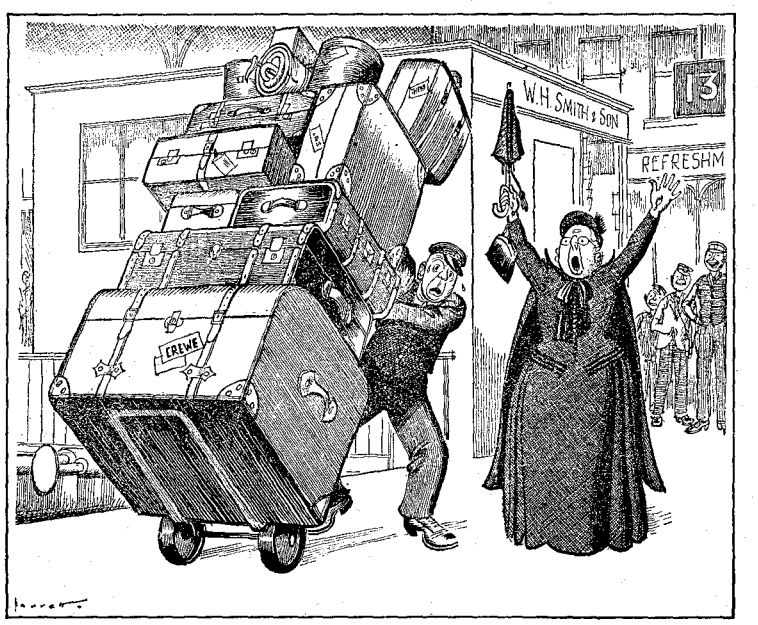
Oh, Oh! — PROFESSOR — "And whatever on earth made you write a paragraph like that?"

STUDENT—"I quoted it, sir, from Dickens."

PROFESSOR — "Beautiful lines, aren't they?"—*Syracuse Orange Peel.*

Go Ahead!—MISTRESS (to new maid)—"Now, Nora, I always take my bath at 9 every morning."

NORA—" 'Sall right, mam, it won't interfere with me a bit. I'm never ready fer mine b'fore 10." — *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*



"Look, Porter, the train's started off!"
"Yus, we've frightened it."

—The Humorist *(London)*

Warning — Pun Ahead. — PROFESSOR (to unruly freshman)—"Tell me, sir, what has become of your ethics?"

FRESHMAN — "Oh, sir, I traded it in long ago for a Hudson."—*Annapolis Log.*

Worth the Tip.—SAM—"Why did you give that girl so much when she gave you your coat?"

TOM—"Well, look at the coat she gave me."—*U.S.S. Tennessee Tar.*

Frankly. — A bewildered man entered a ladies' specialty shop. "I want a corset for my wife," he said.

"What bust?" asked the clerk.

"Nothin'. It just wore out."—*Lehigh Burr.*

Play the Game.—Notice in a church: "Worshipers who intend to put buttons in the collection are requested to give their own and not pull them off the hassocks."—*Christian Science Monitor.*

Read This and Pass Out.—SHE—"Have you put the cat out, darling?"

DARLING (sleepily)—"Naw, I didn't even know it was on fire!"—*Cornell Widow.*

Did You Count Ten?—MAGISTRATE—"What started the trouble between you and the plaintiff?"

DEFENDANT—"Well, yer honor, it was like this. 'E threw 'is beer over me—I 'its 'im across the face wiv my bag of tools—then 'e cuts my 'ead open wiv a bottle—an' the next thing we knows we find ourselves quarrlin'!"—*London Opinion.*

If You Insist.—The genteel motorist had just pulled into the gasoline-station for the inevitable gasoline. That being over, the attendant was going through his little ritual.

"Check the oil, sir?"

"Naw, it's O. K."

"Got enough water in the radiator?"

"Yep, filled up."

"Anything else, sir?"

"Yes, would you please stick out your tongue so I can seal this letter?"—*Pitt Panther.*

One and Only.—He was genuinely enthusiastic about the virtues of temperance, but his face made people doubt him.

Toward the close of his lecture, he squared his shoulders, held his rather large head erect, and said: "I have lived in this town all my life. In this town there are fifty-five public houses, and I am proud to say that I have never been in one of them!"

Then came a voice from the back: "Which one is that?"—*Ottawa Citizen.*

But on the Other Hand.—A barrister who was sometimes forgetful, having been engaged to plead the cause of an offender, began by saying: "I know the prisoner at the bar, and he bears the character of being a most consummate and impudent scoundrel."

Here somebody whispered to him that the prisoner was his client, whereupon he continued: "But what great and good man ever lived who was not calumniated by many of his contemporaries?"—*Troy Times Record.*

Possibly.—"What a boy you are for asking questions," said the father. "I'd like to know what would have happened if I'd asked as many questions when I was a boy."

"Perhaps," suggested the young hopeful, "you'd have been able to answer some of mine."—*Hudson Star.*

Another Dumb Dan.—FOZZLE—"I'd like to get a pair of silk stockings for my wife."

GIRL CLERK—"Sheer?"

FOZZLE—"Naw, I left her at home."—*Florida Times-Union.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Will It Hum "Dinah"?—FOR SALE—Fifteen ft. motor boat, Alto motor.—*Advertisement in Erie (Pa.) paper.*

Attention S.P.C.C.—In the parade will be several hundred school children carrying flags and city officials. — *Worcester (Mass.) paper.*

And Quoth: "Nevermore!" — A large crow enjoyed a musical treat at the local church hall last Sunday evening.—*Zumbro Falls (Minn.) paper.*

No how.—"The complainant stated that the accused person has been accusing him of being a hoodlum, gangster and a bum, whereas he is neither of any."—*Honolulu paper.*

Back to Normal.—After nine days at sea, it's nice to feel a good, stanch desk under your feet again. — *San Francisco paper.*

Extra! Dionnes Get Job.—Mr. Croll introduced the statute which made King George V the ward of the five bouncing little girls.—*The Literary Digest.*

Hog-Call.—Senators and Representatives will face stiff early primaries next year. Otherwise the time for the Pig Push is next spring.—*Washington paper.*

A Stitch in Time.—House leaders decided against a joint session on the ground there was insufficient time to make preparations for deceiving the Chief Executive.—*Pittsburgh paper.*

Fair Exchange.—LOST—Upper, partial plate, with two gold clasp, three front teeth. Finder call and receive reward or Lafayette Barber Shop.—*Advertisement in Lexington (Ky.) paper.*

Remember? —

FOUND

$20 IN Green Lake 18 years ago. Owner can have same by identifying the money.—*Advertisement in Seattle paper.*

Not Even a Dirty Heir?—"Every woman should have some real interest in life outside of her regular work. She ought to dress as simply as possible. And, come what may, she never should dye her heir!—*Charleston (W. Va.) paper.*

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